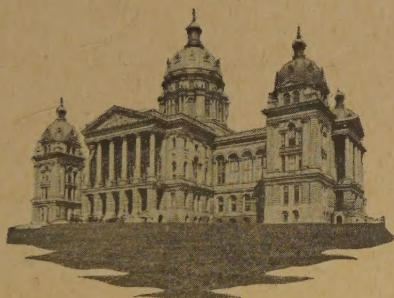


ANNALS OF IOWA

A HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

APRIL, 1939



PUBLISHED BY THE
IOWA STATE DEPARTMENT OF
HISTORY AND ARCHIVES

DES MOINES, IOWA

THIRD SERIES

VOL. XXI, No. 8

IOWA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND ARCHIVES

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The Iowa State Department of History and Archives solicits the presentation to its museum and various divisions of all and any materials which will help illustrate Iowa's history, past and present. It solicits not alone museum items, but letters, diaries, family histories, and manuscripts of Iowa citizens; it welcomes the reminiscences, the writings and observations of those familiar with important and significant events or movements in the state's history.

In all ways the Department strives to present to the people of Iowa and the nation a true picture of the state. The *Annals of Iowa* is one medium through which the department seeks to gain this objective.

The ANNALS OF IOWA is Published Quarterly in January, April, July and October by the Iowa State Department of History and Archives, at the State Capitol. Subscription Price \$1.00 Per Year. Single Copies \$.25.

All communications concerning contributed articles or subscriptions should be addressed to the Editor.

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ORA WILLIAMS, Curator

ANNALS OF IOWA

ORA WILLIAMS, Editor

KENNETH E. COLTON, Assistant Editor

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DES MOINES, IOWA, APRIL, 1939

THIRD SERIES

PIONEER LAWMAKERS ASSOCIATION

BY KENNETH E. COLTON

The Twentieth-sixth biennial session of the Pioneer Lawmakers Association of Iowa met in the portrait gallery of the State Department of History and Archives, Tuesday, March 7, 1939. The meeting was called to order by the President, John C. DeMar, shortly after 9:30. The Reverend P. R. Stevens of the Capitol Hill Church of Christ offered the invocation:

O Lord, our Lord, how excellent is Thy name in all the earth! Before the mountains were brought forth, or even Thou hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting, Thou art God.

Our Father, we come to Thee this morning in the opening of this session of Pioneer Lawmakers, surrounded by the pictures on these walls, pictures of men who have helped to make this great state of ours, assembled here together are others who have come later, but who still have done their part in guiding the destiny of our state.

We would invoke Thy presence and Thy blessing upon this gathering, the direction of Thy wisdom and Thy spirit through their session and all of their deliberations, that the fellowship here may be sweet and have its part in the building of character and that also from it may come that which will be of blessing to all of us who live in this great commonwealth.

So we ask this, our Father, that Thou wilt direct the affairs of this organization and bless each individual who takes part or is in this fellowship. Through Jesus Christ, our Lord, Amen.

Governor George A. Wilson then addressed the association with the following words of welcome:

I come to bring a greeting to the pioneer lawmakers of Iowa, and to bid you welcome, elder statesmen. May I say this, that it is my wish that you may return on many other such occasions.

The years come and go, youth merges into maturity, new occasions compel new duties; and as we explore the recesses of memory, you and I find that pioneer lawmaking—like pioneer home building—seems far away. We treasure a quill pen and a hand loom as museum relics. A legislator now votes by pushing a button and turning on a colored light in a picture frame. We listen to a premier's speech advising

peace or proclaiming war as it comes from a little box with wires attached. Log cabin culture and livery barn politics disappeared with the sugar camps and the prairie chickens.

But time has not crushed the spirit of the pioneers. It lives on in the homely customs that have survived the passing of the crude implements of our economic life and the primitive ways of transacting public business.

Pioneering here—as everywhere—was a daring adventure. But life itself is a great adventure.

The dark valleys and the great open spaces were a challenge to the courage of the home seekers. Their search for the better land is our quest today.

Our good fortune is that we inherited, and have been able to preserve, the wholesome traditions of the makers of Iowa, and those who built well and wisely on the firm foundations.

Great credit is due you, one and all, for a worthy part in making Iowa a good place in which to live. I do not speak lightly of the credit that is your due. I have some familiarity with the Code of Iowa. I know something of the way laws are made. I have myself, used the sledge hammer of open debate and the jigsaw of committee amendment, and have watched with nervous apprehension the roll call on a flood of bills rushing headlong to an uncertain goal.

Good legislation is the product of a meeting of minds animated by mutual desire for the common good. Conscience is the sure guide for the "yeas" and "nays." A legislative roll call represents the well thought out judgment of men devoted to the welfare of the people.

In a free state, under representative government, our legislative system is the orderly process of crystallizing into law the will of the people.

An assignment to a legislative task is not an invitation to a holiday vacation. Preparation of bills in harmony with accepted public policy is a hard job, sometimes disagreeable, often embarrassing, nearly always a thankless task.

Thumbing through the ponderous Code and conning the thin session laws, as one will who is interested in all the ingredients of Iowa greatness, I have become aware that the spirit of the pioneers runs like a golden thread through all the fabric that makes a unit of our Commonwealth.

What I mean is, that the handiwork of legislation reveals from within that Iowa lawmakers have had in all the full century of Iowa growth a fine understanding of the principles of free government. There is the impress of sincere loyalty to state and nation in all essentials.

You may well take pride in your part. If you had it to do over again, you would do some things differently. That is an experience common to us all. But you may rely upon history dealing fairly with your good deeds and ignoring your mistakes, if any.

Personally, I must wait some time before getting into the class of pioneers in lawmaking. More than half of our grand legislative history has slipped from under the golden dome since this organization was formed fifty-three years ago to provide a connecting link between the past and the future. Though the seven sessions in which my votes are recorded are far from the days of pioneering, I take pleasure in recalling my earliest contact with the legislative mill—when President Milliman of the Senate [J. C. Milliman, Lt. Gov., 1898-1902] named me to be a page. Perhaps then, more than at any time afterwards, I felt myself to be a very essential part of the legislative equipment.

Whatever else came out of those dream days in the field of public service, my life has been enriched by the unrestrained admiration I felt for the forceful leadership of that period. They who had seats in Senate and House towered high. To me they were giants. I think of them as real statesmen, endowed with much wisdom, able in debate, keen in analysis of men and measure. I count myself fortunate in that I had before me, in the impressionable days of youth, such splendid patterns of useful citizenship.

So, I welcome you heartily to the capitol of Iowa, and to this inspiring hall of history, where so many of the lawmakers and law givers of Iowa look down upon you, and seem to appeal to you and to all who shall come after, to carry on in accordance with the best traditions of a great state that is the home of a happy people.

The response to the Governor's address on behalf of the association was made by John T. Clarkson, former state senator and past president of the association:

Speaking for and in behalf of the members of our association, I know that I express their sincere sentiments in thanking Governor Wilson for the gracious welcome he has expressed, speaking for himself and in behalf of the people of Iowa, whom he represents as the Chief Executive of our beloved state government.

Every member of our association at a time in the past rendered service in some one or more of the departments of the state and in that respect found it necessary at times to pioneer in the sense of improving methods and procedure. In rendering legislative service we were called upon to pioneer further, and endeavor to improve what may be said to be substantive law, this to meet conditions as they arose from time to time in so far as our powers were not restricted by the constitution.

We still regard ourselves as pioneers. I hope the day will never arrive when the people of this country in whatever effort they may be engaged will cease to be pioneers, in the sense that we must go forward. But, in our zeal to pioneer, we must not discard the balance wheels of progress. To illustrate:

We oftentimes hear those who express themselves with all sincerity that we should eliminate the so-called conservatives, and yet we know

the conservative man is essential and necessary for a proper balance wheel. Again, we find others who would eliminate the so-called radical, and yet the reasonably minded, so-called, radical is an essential and necessary factor to pave the way, theoretically, if you please. We need both as a balance wheel, the practical, workable fellow, and his radical friends, to go along with the entire wheels of progress to success.

We oftentimes find condemnation of this and that and the other fellow. I know not what the individual feeling of each member of this organization may be, but I believe I speak the true sentiments of those who believe in American institutions, that we invite free expression, be it radical or conservative. And however so-called radical it may be or so-called conservative, we are ready, able, and willing to listen and learn so long as they stay away from advocating force.

Whenever a man steps forward and says he desires to tear down our institutions by force, then toleration ceases to be a virtue. Utilize the power of persuasion and reason. It is our duty to be tolerant, listen and learn. But whenever one advocates force to destroy our institutions, it is our duty to stand forth and protect our institutions in order that we may, as in the past, benefit from our experience. As the old French philosopher said "I do not endorse your theory or philosophy, but I stand ready to give my life to protect you in the right to express your views and by the process of reasoning influence others to agree with you." That is the true philosophy of our American institutions as we understand it.

Although we are confronted with the unacceptable views which we believe hark back to days when human rights were ignored, let us not become discouraged in well doing. The remedy for the political ills depend primarily upon our efforts to keep aloft the illuminating principles which accounts for our success. "That government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed" means that a government, of whatever kind or character it may be, has no rights or power to confer upon a people except the power and duty to protect the individual in the exercise of his inherent natural rights and at the same time so regulate the exercise of such rights with the view to prevent unreasonable interference in the exercise of such rights. We should urge that this fundamental doctrine be taught in our every day schools and colleges and preached from the public forum. It is not sufficient to say we are blessed by having a representative form of government. We must go further and explain why and what we mean, namely that government has nothing to give but much to protect, and thereby explode the fallacy of depending upon government to give that which it does not have and in the very nature of things cannot possess, natural rights. I would have the mothers of our land incorporate these fundamental doctrines in their lullabies to their babes in order that the boy and girl may grow up in the atmosphere of human liberty, the basis of the philosophy of our government.

No one pretends that we are perfect, but we do say that a people can rise no higher than the opportunity afforded to bring up our citizenship to a good strong level of sanity, reason and the dealing out of justice. There are times in our pioneering we may go astray, and I was very much pleased to hear the Governor say that mechanically there has been some progress in the legislative halls by way of voting, and yet the touching of that button must necessarily come from a clear conscience, which represents the ground work and the essential necessities of a legislative body.

Touching the button to record the legislator's vote very materially aids in saving time and removes a very tiresome irritating factor, thereby aiding and permitting reason to prevail.

And again we have improvements in other pioneering methods, for I see by the paper one of our eminent citizens reported that he would be late in arriving at the office because, forsooth, his wife was very slow in moving the snow. We were more than pleased, as an association of individuals, to know that our brother was still pioneering. The problem with most of us, how he succeeded in obtaining movement at all. Our difficulties lie in obtaining the movement towards the shovel. The slowness comes primarily in a failure to find the shovel, not so much the movements afterwards. And so I am more than pleased to know we are still pioneering.

And let us keep on pioneering. We have many problems to solve that can only be solved by reason. Probably slow but safe. We are somewhat akin to the inventor. The new project is started with all manner and means of gadgets, but the practical man comes along and takes out a wheel here and a journal there and a little thing yonder, with the result that we have a practical workable mechanism. And so it is in legislative affairs.

I speak from experience of that which is always with me day and night. Those of us who took part in fashioning the so-called workmen's compensation law discovered afterwards a number of gadgets that were wholly unnecessary, practically valueless, and along with some assistance we eliminated that, this and the other that was non-essential, until, placed in the hands of practical men, such as Governor Garst and our blessed Senator Funk, there was built a sound foundation. Those who took part in the enactment of that act feel very proud of our success in furnishing the material out of which those splendid men laid the foundation. We are now reaping the benefit from their effort.

I sincerely trust, as I believe we will, and as I feel justified in promising the Governor, that while as an organization, or as individuals, we are without power to say what shall or shall not be done, we still retain the power of expression and will make our voice heard and our theories known to aid and assist our successors in office and that our successors will go along pioneering.

But at the same time let us keep in mind that it is essential and

necessary in government as in business and everything else to keep our feet well and solidly planted on the ground in order that whatever we do will ultimately be practical.

Now, diverting, not that we desire to impose our views upon the Governor, because it is only in the way of a suggestion. We appreciate the fact—every citizen does—that the business of the state is more or less hampered by reason of the various departments located here, there and yonder—no one is to blame, because our state government is somewhat like Topsy—it was not born so much as it just grew—and more or less patch upon patch, because we were compelled to meet the situations with which we were confronted at the time they arose.

Everybody recognizes some relief from this predicament must be afforded. As an individual, and I believe I speak the sentiments of this body, relief must necessarily be within our means to relieve the situation and I offer the suggestion that we start at the east side of the capitol and build wings three or four stories high, north and south back to Thirteenth Street, in order that we may have our various departments together.

I would not say that this was entirely original with me. Far from it. It was my privilege and pleasure of recent date to have attended an international convention of Industrial Commissioners in West Virginia. There I discovered the capitol of West Virginia with two wings such as I have described running back about two blocks, with all of the departments closely together.

Somebody may complain from an architectural point of view. I am unable to see wherein that is a reasonable objection. It may appear at first thought to throw the appearance of the capitol out of balance, but I believe buildings of that kind can be so framed and arranged in architectural beauty that it will harmonize with the capitol building and will very materially save in cost and expense in the way of rental and at a relatively low cost of construction. But by all means get our departments together.

These, of course, are suggestions. We introduce the evidence for what it is worth.

Now I believe I have said all I should, not anything near all that I would care to say. I will say this, however, that I well remember in my days as a neophyte member of the Senate how we were kept along the straight and narrow path by a Secretary who is now our Governor. I know that he realizes my weakness that when wound up it is most difficult to stop, and especially if talking about the workmen's compensation law.

I want to thank you, and again thank the Governor, not alone for his presence but for his genial words of welcome.

President John C. DeMar then delivered his presidential address as follows:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

The Pioneer Lawmakers' Association is one of the old institutions of Iowa, organized as it was in 1888, 51 years ago. Its youngest members of that date were in the thick of it three years after the close of the Civil War, and some of its members reached back in service to the very beginning of our statehood. Once every two years since that early date we have met in session, and now are having our 26th biennial meeting. A review of our proceedings and a list of the names of those who have attended our meeting would show a pretty complete roster of the men responsible for the upbuilding and the progress of the State of Iowa.

As best it can be determined from our records, there are 383 living today who are entitled to membership in our association. This is a surprisingly small number when it is considered that we draw from a group consisting of 158 in number each current general assembly, to which are added all state officers, executive and judicial, but 20 years' time lays a heavy burden on the heads of men already fully grown. Of the members of the legislature meeting in 1919 who are now eligible to membership for the first time, but 36 are living. Of the 383 eligible to membership, we have but a handful here today. Age and infirmity hold some of us close to our fireside and failure of plans to properly materialize keeps some of our noses close to the grindstone, others have unwittingly left Iowa. It is well that some of us, in spite of handicaps find time to meet at these happy but infrequent sessions.

My first knowledge that there was such an association was when its members, upon invitation of the 31st general assembly, visited our joint session. This was in 1906. The members seemed to me then well advanced in years—strange how much younger they seem today. Their sessions at that time lasted over a period of two days. Automobiles were not then owned by everyone and roads were rough in the winter time, so that men did not undertake to come to Des Moines and return all in one day. With them at that time was a Mrs. Cheek of Des Moines, who was introduced as a member by adoption and who sang an echo song. My next contact with the association was as a member of the 32nd general assembly when to me was assigned the role of giving the address of welcome to the visiting members on behalf of the House of Representatives.

The speakers at those two sessions gave expression to the thought that they were the pioneers in lawmaking; that they charted the course for all future lawmakers in Iowa to follow; that the work then being done and to be done was but picking up the loose ends and carrying through policies already established by those pioneers, our predecessors. At that time this view appeared rather plausible. We then had that whole body of statutory law embodied in the Iowa Code which seemed rather complete. It did not appear proper that we should at a future

time, whether fixed at 20 years or not, be classed as pioneers in law-making. But now, after 20, or 25, or 30, or 35, or 40 years, depending upon the time of our service, we have become pioneer lawmakers and we in our turn handed down to our successors that same code with the additions and eliminations for which we were responsible.

Viewed from a distance we see a little clearer the place our work as legislators fits into the scheme of things. Perhaps in its entirety the work of our session was not quite as important as it then seemed, but much of it now appears to have a rather permanent place in the body of our laws. The code of laws is not basically the work of any one session, or a limited number of legislative sessions. Rather each body of lawmakers has put a stone, or a few stones, into the structure and each one has been responsible for some stones that did not fit and had to be removed and for some trim that has gone out of style and had to be torn away. We in our turn were just as truly pioneers as were our predecessors, and the legislature today is no less a pioneer body of lawmakers charting the course in some direction for its successors.

If we take credit only for those statutes that remain permanently useful, the value of our service is too much minimized. Law making is not so exact a science that all the facts being known the proper law to fit the situation can be framed. After all it is men and women that are to be governed by the laws we enact and their response and reactions can not always be known in advance. The making of laws has to be by the method of trial and error to a large degree. That at least will excuse some of our mistakes and that is pioneering in law making. We may have helped along the advancement in government quite as much by discovering what will not work, as by learning what will.

The body of our laws can not become fixed and settled. We often hear it remarked that the one speaking wishes the legislature would adjourn and not reconvene for 20 years. This is not possible and it is so because of the rapidity with which conditions change. When I was first elected to the legislature it was with very definite instructions from the voters generally that our county, Davis, was to be let alone in its government, and there was to be the minimum of interference from state authorities. There was then a movement for a state constabulary to enforce the laws governing the sale of intoxicating liquors. Davis county had not permitted a saloon in its borders since I can remember and was definitely against the sale of liquor, yet it wanted no state agents interfering. Now we have state agents under the governor's direction, under the attorney general, under the secretary of agriculture, under the secretary of state, under the motor vehicle department, under the commerce commission, etc., all traversing the state and necessary by reason of changed conditions.

Another matter in which the voters in my county requested to be let alone was in the control and maintenance of highways. A movement was then on to center this control in a state agency. Davis

county would have none of it. Just then northern Iowa with its deposits of gravel was developing an all-season highway and southern Iowa with no such deposits did not want the burden of graveling fastened on it by a state control. Since then we have seen the advent of paved highways, with southern Iowa taking the lead because northern Iowa did not want to see its investment in gravel roads written off. This change in attitude was due to the necessity of good roads to accommodate faster moving vehicles, and so it is that changed conditions change the attitude of the public and demand new laws.

I listened a few years ago to a lecture given in Des Moines by Dr. S. P. Grace of the Bell Laboratories. For two hours he entertained and thrilled his large audience, relating to them developments in sound transmission. What he explained was the result of the most intense scientific research along that line, yet in a manner perfectly understandable to his audience. He demonstrated the use of an instrument that enabled a man without vocal chords to speak articulately. He slipped a small disc in his breast pocket that resulted in amplifying his voice many times. He demonstrated how his voice was transmitted by electric impulses to New York and back again in a flash but the sounds so garbled as to be unintelligible, then by straining the impulses through a mechanism, the words became articulate and clear. This two hours' demonstration pertaining to improvements perfected and in process in one industry alone.

Those of you who visited the Chicago fair may have seen the House of Magic, a demonstration by the General Electric Company of transmission of light and power. Many of the things there shown appeared unbelievable and a few years ago could not even have been imagined. Doors were opened by the interception of a beam of light as you approached; power was set in motion that opened garage doors by the beam of light from your headlights.

In my youth telephones were known, but a wire strung between Drakesville and Bloomfield was so in advance of the needs of the times that the company owning the line did not take the trouble to repair the damage of wires broken by sleet and the farmers along the line used the wire for riders on hay stacks. So the radio, that gives the market quotation in time to load our livestock in trucks and reach the Chicago market the next morning, has created new problems. The automobile that moves at 70 miles an hour and meets another coming at the same rate on a ribbon of concrete gives us something to think about and the necessity for new laws. The airplane, the diesel engine, the steam shovel, the corn husker, the cotton picker, the factory machine that does the work of 100 men all create new problems. I stood two blocks from this building and saw one man sitting on a platform operating a steam shovel that weighed a ton, throwing its many sharp pointed edges into street paving that was being torn up, loading it into trucks a ton or more at a time, doing the work of 50 men. Thus has been created

problems of unemployment, old age pension, relief that our legislatures must deal with and solve if they can. New problems demand new solutions, and thus we have the pioneer lawmaker of today.

The problems confronting the early pioneer in lawmaking were simple. Our population was largely rural and our industries, such as we had, were simple. Society in all its phases becomes more complex from age to age. Fifty years ago our people expected little from their government in the way of service. Now we demand and have hard surfaced roads, inspection of meats, milk and other food stuffs, inspection of restaurants and hotels, public airports, improved day schools for the children and night schools for the adults, someone to make us drive safely on the highways and to bring us gasoline or tires if we need them between stations, pensions for the aged where sons and daughters heretofore bore the burden, public forums, and public toilets, public parks, public swimming pools, and public golf links. With all the increase in government service, taxes have mounted. New sources of revenue are found and at first are added as a substitute tax. They soon become an added tax and the public that pays demands something more for its money, and thus the circle goes on. Legislatures are not anxious to levy new taxes but are driven to do so by public demands. Mr. Consumer and Mr. Property Owner complain of the tax burden and vote for the next bond issue that is put to a vote. The task of the modern legislator is not easy.

With the increase of functions of government, the army of government employees grows in size. New commissions and departments are added which from time to time demand re-organization and consolidations, something for greater efficiency and to spread the tax dollar a bit further. It is fortunate if our legislators do not lose sight of the bigger problems in doing this. When reorganization is sought for the purpose of stripping an unwanted public official of power vested in him by statute, instead of letting the public correct the error, if it was an error, at the next election, the legislature is losing its opportunity. When reorganization is done simply to undo the work of predecessors for political advantage, or when it is for the purpose of terminating terms of service of public officials that can not otherwise be terminated forthwith, it is likewise pursuing a foolish course. There is no virtue in change for the sake of a change, either of policies or of agents by which government functions are performed. So in all the maze of new problems confronting current legislators it is hoped it will be given to them to see the big problems that need solution and that in looking through the forest they will not get lost in the underbrush.

I find that a review of session laws of the 31st and 32nd general assemblies, the ones in which I served, is of interest. It tells the story of progress and was somewhat surprising on account of the few laws that were of permanent value. You will find such a review of your legislative period of interest. We in the 31st general assembly passed

a law to encourage and pay for the use of the road drag and much was heard in those days of King road drag. We eliminated a part of the road tax of him who used wagons with tires at least three inches wide. We removed the circle from the ballot. Since then the circle has been put back on and the present legislature has a bill pending to take it off again. We took free passes for railroad transportation from public officers, candidates for public office and delegates to political conventions. In the 32nd general assembly we took such passes from all persons except railroad employees and a few others. We appropriated for the attorney general's office \$1800 for a first assistant, \$900 for a stenographer and \$1200 for additional assistants and contingencies, a total of \$3900 per annum. The last biennial period that office had an annual sum of \$104,000 in addition to the salary of the attorney general. We appropriated for the railroad commission annually \$1200 for a clerk, \$900 for a stenographer and \$600 for extra help, a total of \$2700. The last biennial period the commission has had, in addition to the salaries of the commissioners, the annual sum of \$46,600 and the percentage of fees collected, amounting to \$90,000 per year.

The 32nd general assembly passed a law providing for the commission form of city government as a cure for existing city government ills. The evils of this form of city government were recently reviewed in a campaign of this city by supporters of the city manager plan. We passed the primary law and the two cent passenger fare law; we provided for the indeterminate sentence for criminals. We passed a law limiting the size of firecrackers, known to the pages in the House and Senate as the "awful bill." Its author was Representative Offil of Jasper County. We passed a law giving to operators of common carrier motor vehicles on specially constructed concrete trackways the same rights and privileges applicable to steam railways.

Shortly prior to these sessions the legislature did conscientious work in setting up a body of laws providing for the establishment of drainage districts to bring about the drainage of surface water from Iowa. These laws were strengthened and improved by the 31st and 32nd and succeeding assemblies. Much was accomplished under this law. For the past few years and for the future we will be securing funds from whatever source available to put water back on Iowa's surface. So far we have built 18 artificial lakes in Iowa.

The 32nd general assembly passed the primary election law. It seemed a good piece of legislation. Davis county was situated in a part of Iowa known as the "reservation." It was claimed this territory, the limits of which were indefinite, was controlled politically by a certain railroad and it was to break this domination and to overcome other bad influences surrounding conventions that the law was passed. It may have served the purpose for which it was intended. It has been realized, however, that it does not result in an intelligent choice of candidates for office. Twice in very recent years candidates have been chosen under

that law for very high state office whose withdrawal party managers realized must be secured at all hazards, and withdrawal was secured. A system that permits such results should be changed. It is safe to say that not more than five per cent of those voting at the primary have such information about candidates generally for whom they vote as to permit their making an intelligent choice. Rotation of names on the ballot was soon made necessary when it was discovered that position rather than choice determined the selection. Like Mark Twain's comment on the weather, "Everybody complains but nobody does anything about it."

At times in the past, effort has been made to set up a legislative bureau. This bureau, with proper personnel, should devote its entire time in preparing for the legislature material that it will need. As matters arise in which Iowa may be interested in the enactment of new laws, such bureau should gather all facts relating to the subjects and make them available in concise form to members of the legislature. As to such subjects, the bureau should gather information from other states as to their method of dealing with the subjects and the results they have had. Its personnel should have someone competent to pass upon the legality of such legislation and someone possessed of skill in framing bills for passage. All bills prepared for introduction should pass through the hands of this bureau before being introduced, in order that apparent defects may be eliminated. Such a bureau has never been established in Iowa. Our state library gathers such information as may be useful to the legislature as an incident of its general functions, but that is not sufficient. We now have two young men employed only for the duration of the session, one a lawyer and one having training in the formulation of laws, but they have no opportunity to prepare in advance and can render but limited service. It is surprising that our legislatures, constituted as they are, most of the members without former legislative experience, do as well as they in fact do in drafting bills to accomplish given ends. The expense of such a bureau to do research work and to furnish advice and assistance would save the state much more than the cost and would save much litigation made necessary by reason of ambiguous wording in our newly made laws. You have but to run through the bills of any particular session to see the need for such bureau. Perhaps some pioneering will yet be done along that line.

President DeMar appointed as members of the Committee on Nomination of Officers, George M. Titus, John T. Clarkson, Ray P. Scott, and Emory H. English, who were asked to report before the noon adjournment.

The association then joined with the State Department of History and Archives in the installation of five oil portraits of former state officials. The chair was assumed by the

Curator, O. E. Klingaman, who spoke briefly of the reasons for pride the state might justifiably have in its portrait gallery, noting that Iowa was one of the few states of the Union which have thus preserved portraits of its public servants. The Curator called attention to the obvious fact that lack of adequate wall space remaining would make possible the hanging of only a few of the additional accessions desired. The attention of the members of the Pioneer Lawmakers Association was also called to the need of funds for adequately caring for those portraits now hung or stored by the department. The speakers presenting each of the portraits were then introduced by the Curator. The short addresses of presentation follow:

UNITED STATES SENATOR DANIEL F. STECK

BY FRANK F. MILES

I consider it an honor to be invited to come here today to speak on a program under the auspices of this organization. I consider it a real privilege to say a few words about the distinguished gentleman whose portrait I am to present.

Senator Daniel F. Steck, is a native Iowan. He was born in Ottumwa on the 16th of December, 1881, the son of a pioneer lawyer, A. C. Steck. The Senator was educated in the Ottumwa schools, then went to the University of Iowa to study law. He was a good student, and he won some thing more than statewide fame, they tell me, by his ability as a gambler, which, I suppose, qualified him to paddle his own canoe as well as he has in his manhood.

He entered the practice of law after leaving the State University of Iowa and continued to practice until the spring of 1917. At that time Senator Steck was several years past what we then considered maximum military age, 31 years. He was well along in the thirties, but he was so moved by the world wide situation which then existed that he assembled a group of young men from Ottumwa and nearby towns and went to Eddyville from time to time for military drill. When they started they didn't have military equipment but used broomsticks.

Soon after this country entered the war the Senator's company was taken into the American military service. It was sent to the 34th Division and spent some time at Camp Cody in New Mexico. In the fall of 1918 as a part of the 34th Division it went overseas. Over there Senator Steck proved to be a splendid soldier and was commissioned a Captain.

Shortly after his return to Iowa to re-enter the practice of law, the American Legion was organized, and he became a charter member. The basis of the American Legion appealed to him because he believed in the spirit of Americans all. Early in the organization he was made a member of the national Executive Committee of the American Legion—the Iowa representative. Then he was placed on the National Legislative Committee of the American Legion, of which he was at one time chairman.

Dan Steck has always been quiet, never spectacular, but always doing things. I as one in position to know, may say to you people that probably no man in America has had more to do with the writing and the putting through of legislation in the national Congress providing for the compensation, relief, rehabilitation and economic justice for victims of the World War than had Dan Steck.

In 1921 we made him the second Iowa Department Commander of The American Legion. He toured up and down the state, quietly, yes, but always carrying a real message of Americanism.

In the spring of 1924 a few of us service men were assembled in a room in the Blackhawk Hotel at Davenport, during the Democratic State convention there. We were talking about candidates, someone to lead the forlorn hope of the Democratic party for United States Senator, and we decided that a service man should be the leader. We chose Dan Steck. I was selected to go to a convention caucus to be held on the mezzanine floor of the Blackhawk Hotel that evening, and to speak in behalf of our man. We got him into the race and got his papers signed, and he won the party nomination in the primary.

In the summer of 1924 we still thought he was leading a forlorn hope. But he went up and down the state delivering speeches—one day making as many as nine. What he did that summer has always been a source of inspiration to me. I don't believe that Dan in his heart thought there was a chance of his being elected. A lot of others working for him didn't think so. But he was carrying the banner of his party, and he gave it everything he had, with the result that in September of that year, when his opponent helped to kick open the door of opportunity in the political situation which existed then, Senator Steck stepped through that door and was elected; he won because he had made such a fine impression on the people of Iowa.

There was a contest for a couple of years, but he was seated. During the time he was in the Senate he was popular. I have been told that by Senators who were there with him. He was never radical, never reactionary. He was progressive and conservative, and if you will look over the record of his votes you will find that he was always thoroughly sound.

In 1930 when he ran for re-election he ran 120,000 votes ahead of the rest of the state ticket, but was defeated by Senator Dickinson. He then returned to the private practice of law, and in 1933 was made a Special

Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, which position he still holds.

Now at the age of 57, Senator Steck is still young as men go, and has many years of useful service before him. Without any fanfare, without any blaring of bands, always quiet but always determined, always of great efficiency and service to his country, he has had a splendid career. He has endeared himself to the service men of America. He was a good Senator. He is today a true public servant. And in the years he has ahead of him, with his experience and vision, I am sure that he will render much more of service to our God and to our country and to our glorious state.

UNITED STATES SENATOR CHARLES A. RAWSON

BY ROBERT J. BANNISTER

It is a pleasure to me to be allowed to come here to present a portrait of my longtime friend, Charles Rawson. It seems to me that perhaps a short sketch of his life might be appropriate.

CHARLES A. RAWSON was born in Des Moines, May 27, 1869, the son of A. Y. Rawson, a native of Vermont, one of Des Moines' pioneer merchants. He was educated in the public schools, graduated from West High School, after which he entered Grinnell College and graduated from that institution. After leaving college, he became connected with the Iowa Pipe and Tile Company, and he continued in the brick and tile business throughout the remainder of his life. In 1900 occurred the marriage of Mr. Rawson and Miss Carrie Hubbard, a daughter of Dr. Hubbard, of Des Moines. He was always interested in public affairs. He was a staunch Republican and was chairman of the Republican State Central Committee from 1912 to 1922. On February 25, 1922, he was appointed United States Senator from Iowa by Governor Nate Kendall to succeed the Honorable William S. Kenyon, resigned. Senator Rawson served in the United States Senate until December 2, 1922. He was elected Republican National Committeeman from Iowa in 1924, and served in that capacity until 1932. He died in Des Moines, Iowa, on September 2, 1936, in the house which was his birthplace, at No. 723 West Fourth Street.

In spite of the long and very distinguished service which Charlie Rawson gave to his party, which length of service as chairman of the Republican State Central Committee and as National Committeeman I believe has been equalled by no man in this state to my knowledge—in spite of that, the thing which everyone thinks of who knew Charlie Rawson is not his ability as a political leader, which was much above the average, nor his ability as a business man, though he conducted a large business with signal success for many years, and conducted it so



CHARLES A. RAWSON
1869 — 1936
United States Senator, 1922

well that that business is still in successful and prosperous operation by the members of his family.

No, it is not his business ability that was the cardinal, shining point in the character and life of Charlie Rawson. It was his tremendous capacity for friendship. Until the last few years, when sickness began to take its toll, there was no one that it was more of a pleasure to meet than Charlie Rawson, because he always met you with a smile. He never was out of patience or short of time.

During the first years that I knew him he constantly spent a great deal of time in connection with Grinnell College, not only out of love for his alma mater but because of the fact that he always had from one to six or eight young men there that he was either entirely paying their way or helping to pay their way through school. I suppose there are no records on that subject, but Charlie was the champion about helping boys through college. That was one of his great friendships.

He had friendship for young men. I have been with him when, after a long and arduous day, he would sit down and write letters to two or more of these boys before retiring. He had time to do those things.

He was a great business man; he was a great servant of the party to which he gave his allegiance; he was a very public spirited citizen; but above all, ladies and gentlemen, I give you Charlie Rawson, the great citizen and the great friend.

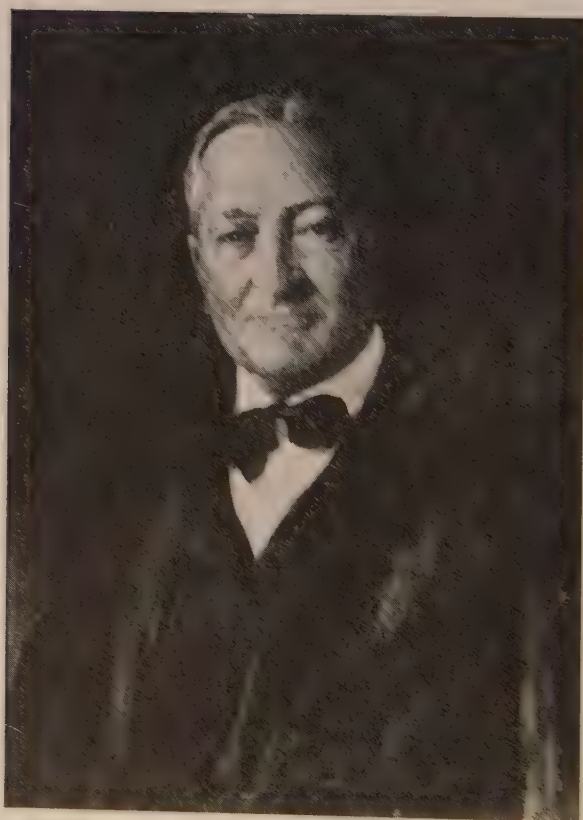
JUSTICE BYRON W. PRESTON

BEN J. GIBSON

The hall in which we are gathered is most surely Iowa's "Hall of Honor." Upon its walls hang the portraits of men and women who have distinguished themselves and their State by notable and worthy service. It may be that all of those who deserve the honor of having their portraits hung here are not so honored, but be that as it may, we may truthfully say that the life stories of those who have been so honored reflect a true cross section of the history of Iowa. They lived and they served. They were and are instrumental in a large part in the development of a state, the greatness and glory of which is the pride of its every citizen.

It is, indeed, an honor for any citizen of the state, however great his service, to have his or her portrait join those now adorning these walls. It is an honor which must be earned and, in turn, recognized. In presenting the portrait I am about to present, I believe I may truthfully say that the recognition which has been given to Mr. Justice Byron Webster Preston has been earned by long and distinguished service to his state and to its people.

He was born near Newton, Iowa, on February 13, 1858, and died at Oskaloosa, Iowa on January 18, 1939. He lived a lifetime within the



BYRON W. PRESTON
1858 — 1939

Justice of the Iowa Supreme Court
1913 — 1925

borders of Iowa. It was here that in major part he was educated. In 1916 his Alma Mater, Grinnell College, conferred upon him for distinguished service, the degree of L.L.D. He was successively, lawyer, District Judge, and Judge of the Supreme Court of Iowa. In his private life and in his public service he served well.

May I, therefore, say to you, and to the people of Iowa, that it is a rare privilege for me to present to you and to those honored ones, living and dead, who here reflect the glory of Iowa—a portrait of Byron Webster Preston.

In the stead of C. N. Jepson, who was unable to be present at the meeting, Ora Williams delivered the speech presenting the portrait of U. S. Senator Lester J. Dickinson as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATOR LESTER J. DICKINSON

BY ORA WILLIAMS

I fancy that sometime somebody wiser than ourselves will paint a composite portrait of the typical man of Iowa, and take for his model perhaps a hundred of those who have served this State. I am sure that when that is done the composite portrait will have resemblance to some of these men whose portraits are before us. They are typical Iowa people. The one whose likeness is here [Senator Dickinson] is a typical Iowan.

It is a pleasure to me to dedicate and offer this fine portrait of Senator Dickinson. It is not always safe to make very much eulogy of a man who has not yet finished or closed his career. He may go wrong. So far this man has always gone right. He is young, but it is quite safe to guarantee his future.

I hope there will not be at this meeting of the Pioneer Lawmakers association any such tragic event as that which occurred at the first one. The Association had met, not in this building for it was not then built, but in an opera house down town, Foster's Opera House, and the members had gone by invitation to the hall of the House of Representatives. As part of a very fine program, a distinguished ex-member, then living in Nebraska, Judge James L. Mitchell, of Fremont, who had been a member of the Ninth Iowa General Assembly, had been called to speak. He spoke for a few minutes pleasantly and clearly of his recollections.

Then he faltered, turned pale, and fell into the arms of a friend. The legislature arranged a special funeral. It was a truly tragic incident.

It ought to be said here, perhaps, unless someone else has it in mind, that we who are interested in these reunions, never come without a sense of gratitude to the founder of this Historical Department and organizer of the Pioneer Lawmakers Association. He laid a good found-

ation for this gallery of portraits. Here are the faces of many who are of the hosts of makers of Iowa. I am tempted to give anecdotes of many of them from personal recollection. Mr. Aldrich started a work here that will continue perhaps for all time to the credit of Iowa; and it is a compelling duty of this generation to see that the work goes on as planned.

But I am commissioned to speak briefly of Senator Lester J. Dickinson. I said a moment ago that he probably is a typical Iowan. He was born in Lucas County, in southern Iowa, not very far from where the coal mine tops were smoking. He got a little schooling in the neighborhood. They do good work in the one-room rural schools. He went to Cornell College, a typical Iowa college, where he learned his Latin and logic. He took his degree of LL.B. at our splendid State university. Then he looked about for a place to begin the practice of law. He journeyed out across the wide open spaces of northern Iowa where the jack rabbits were still running races and the bob whites were calling to morning labors. There in Algona, in Kossuth County, he located, practiced his profession and made a success.

Could anything be more typical of Iowa? But he went on. He married a girl who was a prairie product, and established a family in Algona, a typical Iowa city. About that time he did what almost every wide awake Iowan does, he took a hand in politics, acted as committeeman of his party and went to conventions. It wasn't very long until he got into public service first as county attorney. In due time, some twenty years ago, he went to Congress to represent a very large and prosperous district. After twelve years in the lower house he was elected to the United States Senate in 1930, where he served with distinction and ably represented his state. He has so commended himself to the home folks that they recommended him for a place on the national ticket of his party. As a public speaker he attained high rank. Although it is too early to make final appraisal of his service to his party and his State, we do know that wherever he has been placed he has faithfully and honestly fulfilled his duty.

The period of his eighteen years service at Washington will go down in history as one of the troublous times of America. It was an era filled with much history-in-the-making. It called for reconstruction and reorganization after the wreckage of the World War. Most of the problems of that time, and of the years that followed even to the present time, are traceable to the conflict that ended just as Senator Dickinson was taking his place in the national picture. It involved all the various phases of the tariff, of finance, of foreign affairs, of agriculture, of national economy, in fact everything that passed through Congress and its committees. You may depend upon it that Senator Dickinson was active and vigorous, a staunch defender of what he believed to be right and a hard hitter at all that he deemed error. In that period of making things over he was a useful man.

When Lester Dickinson entered Congress in 1919, Woodrow Wilson was still wrestling with a few of the problems concerning what we as a country should do about affairs in Europe. He remained active in national affairs until that time when a great Iowan, another native of this State, went to the White House and called into his cabinet two other native born Iowans and had in that same official family another who held diploma from the Iowa State university. The time of the Senator in active official life was notable for much that will long be remembered in American history.

It can be said further of Senator Dickinson that although he is just in the prime of life he has had an active and interesting career. He took on the burdens and responsibilities of public life almost at the beginning of his practice of law. He was a servant, yet a leader, a standard bearer. At all times he was of and for Iowa and for the American way of life and thinking. Every day he was loyal to Iowa. He had strong convictions and he was always fearless in expressing them. He gave hard blows. He did not wince in a fight. Wherever he was, there something was going on, something doing.

At this time and in this place I can only give a very imperfect outline of the story of Senator Dickinson's activities and achievements in public life. When the gaps are filled and the narrative rounded out with truthful details at the hand of some more capable biographer, Iowa people will speak their approval of his life and work. Let it be recorded here that where Senator Dickinson was in a place of responsibility or trust, in anything and everything he had to do that related to the public service, he always kept in mind that first and above all else he was an American. Then he never forgot nor neglected his loyalty to his own beloved homeland of Iowa.

It is a pleasure to me to introduce Senator Dickinson to this notable gallery of the great men of Iowa.

JUSTICE FREDERICK F. FAVILLE

By TRUMAN S. STEVENS

It is here in this beautiful gallery that Iowa, appreciative of the services and sacrifices made in her behalf, has preserved for all time the faces of its great leaders, executive, legislative and judicial. Not only do these wonderful portraits preserve the likeness of those who have with such great distinction served the commonwealth, but with equal distinctness they tell the sublime and inspiring story of Iowa's birth, maturity and achievements.

Pioneers, leaders in the ever-changing and expanding development and progress of our institutions, they in silent voices tell the story of Iowa, its institutions, its moral, spiritual and social progress. Year by year new faces are added. This custom will no doubt continue so long as the commonwealth survives.

I would speak with equal emphasis of the great leaders in each of the respective departments of the government. But on this occasion I must limit what I have to say in large measure to the judiciary. Government by equally empowered but separated departments is confined almost exclusively to our own system. The history of 150 years attests the soundness of the vision and the wisdom of the fathers.

The judicial department of the government is essentially different from that of the executive or legislative. It is the duty of the legislative to enact laws and of the judiciary to interpret and give them effect. Statutory law, although extensive and broad in its scope, is indeed a small part of our great legal system. The common law of England in the beginning became a part of it. It is interpreted by the courts historically and in harmony with the progress of our modern society.

The three departments of government co-ordinate their efforts and together the laws and institutions of the commonwealth are administered. Speaking upon a recent occasion, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States said:

We work in successful co-operation by being true, each department to its own function, and all to the spirit which pervades our institutions . . . exalting the processes of reason, seeking through the very limitations of power, the promotion of the wise use of power, and finding the ultimate security of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and the promise of continued stability and a rational progress, in the good sense of the American people.

The administration of justice must be based upon, and always within the law. Law and justice are fundamental and control every judicial act. It is in no sense the expression of human emotions or temperamental conceptions of official duty. Wisdom, prudence, learning and integrity must find expression in the performance of judicial duty. Among the first requisites of a great judge is a profound knowledge of the law; not only of the law as expressed by the legislative fiat, but of the broad fundamentals of the laws which have become an inseparable part of our jurisprudence. The true interpretation of the law is by no means always exclusively indicated by the cold letter of legal phrases, however eloquently or accurately they may be expressed. There exists in the realm of jurisprudence that which judges and lawyers recognize as the spirit of the law. It must never be overlooked. May I quote from a former address a paragraph that seems to have meaning:

I think there is a viewpoint spiritual in its character peculiar to the judiciary of the equality of human right and justice that is born of experience on the bench and that cannot be otherwise attained. The power and functions of the court, the delicate matters with which it deals, the nature of the controversies to be decided, the sorrow, the tragedy of human life constantly pres-

sing forward for action have and must have their indubitable effect upon the mental processes and enhance what I want to call the spiritual understanding of the court. This spiritual understanding becomes a potential power in the individual and in the court as a body.

On this occasion we honor another distinguished jurist who for 12 years occupied a position upon the Supreme Bench of Iowa. Honorable Frederick F. Faville began the practice of law in Iowa in the early nineties and continued in that profession until January 1, 1921, when his service as a Justice of the Supreme Court began.

I would not speak in fulsome praise of Judge Faville, but I feel that I may, with perfect propriety, speak the truth. A graduate of one of Iowa's great institutions of learning, and of the legal department of the state university, he quickly won success and distinction at the Bar, becoming United States District Attorney for the Northern District of Iowa. In that capacity he served with great distinction and success. His preparation for the Bench was obviously of the best. As a trial lawyer he was a leader, and as a citizen, of the highest character. Not only was he equipped in all the fundamentals that are essential to the best and highest service in his profession, he was a man of profound learning in the law and understanding of judicial power.

His opinions disclosed not only a knowledge of the law controlling the controversy, but a full and wise comprehension of issues and facts, together with great ability of close analysis and accurate statement. His opinions will live among the best in the history of the Supreme Court of Iowa as clear and definite precedents for the future guidance of the Bar.

He believed in the spiritual qualities of the law and always sought to administer it in such a way as to do not only justice to litigants but also in proper appreciation and recognition of his duties and responsibilities to the public. The position of the judge is unique. He is not only called upon to settle and adjust disputes between citizens but to build and equip, so far as possible, a sound system of jurisprudence. The administration of justice by courts is a solemn duty, both in the light of the issues involved and their relation to the public welfare.

Judge Faville met with distinguished ability every duty and responsibility of the judge, and in honoring him on this occasion he in turn honors the State. He as a man and as a citizen was possessed of the highest and noblest conceptions not only of official but of individual duty. He loved the life of an advocate and was a great judge. A leader, a man of Christian character, he is again engaged in the active practice of his profession; again he has become a leader in that field. I have no doubt that he will for many years in the future perform distinguished and notable service not only to the Bar, but in the administration of justice, and to the people of the State of Iowa.

It is with great pleasure, Mr. Curator, that I tender to the Historical Department the portrait of Justice Faville.

Miss Jessie M. Parker, Superintendent of Public Instruction, accepted the portraits on behalf of the Board of Trustees of the State Department of History and Archives with the following remarks:

It was my pleasure a few years ago to hear Professor Rice of the State Teachers College describe a procession she had seen on a patriotic occasion. I quote. She said: "The procession had been beautiful, but just average. But all of a sudden I clasped the arm of a friend and said, 'Spartan hoplites!' Following these as they went marching down the street came a beautiful float, and on that float we saw Phidias, Socrates, Aristophanes, Plato, Aeschylus, and Euripides, the men that made Greece famous. It was the biggest thrill that I ever received from any procession in my life."

As I heard Miss Rice tell of that experience I thought what a thrill it must have been to those citizens of Greece who had come to this country seeking a new home, and what a thrill it must have meant to the boys and girls to realize the contribution that their race, the pioneers of their race, had been able to make to civilization.

The biggest change, I think, that has been made in our histories is the making of history human. We are glorifying not only the military but the contributions of pioneers in every line—in law making, in legislation, in medicine and things of that kind, and no words that I could say would add anything to the beautiful portrait you have had of the wonderful services and the varying services of the men represented in these portraits.

As the great-granddaughter of one of the pioneer legislators, Zimri Streeter, called "Old Blackhawk," who in the Civil War took the soldier vote at the front as representing the Iowa legislature, I consider it an honor and a privilege to express the wish that the spirit of service and friendship here represented may be passed on to those for whom they have made a bridge—the youth of tomorrow, and that this spirit may be respected and preserved by the boys and girls.

And so it is my privilege on behalf of the Trustees of the Department of History and Archives to accept these portraits and to express appreciation of the wonderful way in which they have been presented.

The gavel being returned to President DeMar, the following hour was spent in listening to short talks of a reminiscent nature made by Ray P. Scott, James B. Weaver, O. A. Byington, Frank S. Shankland, William G. Kerr, John A. Storey, and Frank J. Lund. George M. Titus retold his interesting story

of the proof of Muscatine's greatness to the enjoyment of all. See *Annals of Iowa*, XIII, 48-50.

George M. Titus then made the following report on behalf of the Committee on Nomination of Officers for the coming biennium:

President, H. S. Van Alstine, Gilmore City

Vice president, Ray P. Scott, Marshalltown

Secretary, Ora Williams, Des Moines

District vice presidents: First District, J. M. Brockway, Muscatine; Second District, O. A. Byington, Iowa City; Third District, N. W. Beebe, Hampton; Fourth District, R. J. Bixby, Edgewood; Fifth District, Edmond J. Bradley, Eldon; Sixth District, Ben J. Gibson, Des Moines; Seventh District, George W. Van Camp, Greenfield; Eighth District, Joseph H. Anderson, Thompson; Ninth District, C. N. Jepson, Sioux City.

Executive Committee, in addition to the President, Vice-President and Secretary: B. F. Carroll, Des Moines, John C. DeMar, Des Moines, John W. Jacobs, Lake City, and R. G. Clark, Des Moines.

The report was adopted and the gentlemen as listed above were declared duly elected.

Adjournment was then made to the Cherry Tea Room for the special luncheon for association members and their guests. Following the luncheon the members assembled on the second floor of the Capitol in preparation for the joint session of the General Assembly convened in their honor. At 2:00 o'clock they were conducted to seats in the House Chamber. Lieutenant Governor B. B. Hickenlooper, President of the Senate, was in the chair. Speeches of welcome were made by Senator Frank C. Byers, and by Representative Herman W. Walter, following which former state senator and former Attorney General George Cosson delivered the address of the afternoon.

ADDRESS OF SENATOR FRANK C. BYERS

Mr. President and Member of the Pioneer Lawmakers Association: It is an honor and a privilege to be allowed to welcome the Iowa Pioneer Lawmakers in behalf of the Senate.

There have been great changes in recent years. The day of the ox-cart, covered wagon, even the horse and buggy are gone, and there are

many new conditions arising which require legislative consideration and regulation.

You laid the foundation of the laws of our state wisely and well, and I presume you felt when the last session of your terms in the Legislature ended and you had adjourned that the state had all the laws it needed. You would have been correct if life had remained of the tempo of those days but in this day of the radio, airplane, automobile and the streamliner, the rule of life is change rather than stability, and it is to meet this change with its increased complexity of human relations that new enactments are constantly required.

But one thing does not change, and that is human nature. The Proverbs of Solomon are as true today as they were three thousand years ago. The human instincts and reactions depicted in the plays of Shakespeare appeal as unerringly to human emotions today as they did three hundred years ago.

Yet you realize as well as we that all change is not progress. It is still true as in the time of the Old Chronicler that we must 'Consider well what is proposed and hold fast to that which is good.' Though we have thus far preserved the heritage of a free people which our forefathers brought forth and you helped hand down, democracy was never as much challenged in the world as today. With England and France standing alone in a dictator ridden Europe and with highly organized pressure groups making their influence more and more felt in America, there never was a time when it has been more necessary to exert every effort and strain every power at our command to maintain our Republic and transmit it unimpaired to the coming generation.

These are the problems of today. They seem to us greater than the problems of yesterday. They may not be; they may be only closer. We take from you the inspiration, the zeal, the steadfast loyalty to the principles of the constitution of our Country which you in your legislative careers so highly exemplified. We hope to carry on upon the same high plane of endeavor. The future can only judge of our success.

For the services you rendered the state, for handing down the charter of American freedom undimmed and unerasd, and for the example of useful and necessary legislation you set, I welcome you here in the name of the Senate.

ADDRESS OF REPR. HERMAN W. WALTER

Mr. President, Pioneer Lawmakers, Assembly of Guests, Members of House and Senate:

It is indeed a great pleasure and honor to welcome you. When I recall the achievement you have attained, I feel deeply the debt of the present to the past. In welcoming your distinguished body, we do well to remember that the word Pioneer is not an isolated word, but a word that is descriptive of courage, foresight, vision and leadership. We need but

pause for a moment and look into the past and realize many of the ideals of the Pioneer Lawmakers have become realities, and are so deeply entrenched in the hearts of the people of Iowa, that they can never be erased. When the forefathers of this country wrote the Declaration of Independence, they knew that man was created and endowed with certain inalienable rights, that being life, liberty and pursuit of happiness.

When the framers of our constitution gathered from all the states then in the Union, they framed a document recognized as the greatest instrument ever written by man. Embodied in this instrument was the protection of these inalienable rights so ably announced by Thomas Jefferson and which forever guaranteed to the people of this country a representative form of government. The leaders of this country formulated into law the expressions and opinions of the people of this great land, fully knowing that without recognizing human rights and liberties as paramount in government, there can be no progress.

The vision and foresight of our Iowa Lawmakers of yesteryear has made possible the erection of huge state institutions and maintenance for the care of the many unfortunates not able to take care of themselves. This is but one of the many humanitarian acts which we owe your distinguished body.

The erection of our great places of learning which can be attended by all, regardless of class, color or creed, of which Iowa might be well proud, is due only to the foresight and vision of the Pioneer lawmaker, well knowing, "that without education there can be little vision."

The achievements, which you, the Pioneer lawmakers have attained, is today a guiding light in these troubled times. An encouragement to spur us on to do our task which we have before us and which we hope we will be able to perform as courageously and ably as you. On behalf of the House of Representatives of the Forty-eighth General Assembly, I welcome you.

THIS CONFLICTING WORLD

BY GEORGE COSSON

We are at the end of a cycle and the beginning of a new. Between end and beginning is chaos. So said Oswald Spengler.

It was Thomas Huxley who said that next in importance to clear and right thinking was clear and wrong thinking, but we have neither, neither clear and right thinking nor clear and wrong thinking. Instead we have a mass of confused thinking. This results from the fact of our opening statement. We are at the end of a cycle and the beginning of a new. Every intelligent person will admit the truth of this statement, but scarcely one in a million really acts accordingly.

This confusion of thought exists in both our domestic and international relations. It is true of the man on the street. It is true of the business

man, and it is true of the men who run our government.

So long as this confused thinking continues, there is not much hope for the world.

Let us pass from the general to the specific. From the dawn of civilization, and even before civilization, the struggle of man has been to obtain food, clothing and shelter. The beginning of civilization is measured by the extent to which man could increase his supply of food.

It is, therefore, a matter of tremendous importance to keep in mind that we have now passed from this scarcity economy into an economy of plenty and abundance.

That does not mean that everyone has plenty and abundance, however, but it does mean that production and transportation have advanced to that stage where the most favored could live in unsurpassed luxury and even the humblest might have the comforts and necessities of life. Yet it is not too much to say that nine-tenths of all our action and thinking and legislation is based upon the old order: upon the scarcity economy, and strange as it may seem, this old order is not defended by the poor and ignorant, but by the educated, responsible people of society.

To use the phrase of James Truslow Adams, it is the rich, the wise, the good, who oppose the transformation. It has ever been so. It was the respectable and responsible people, that is—the rich, the wise, the good—who crucified Jesus and took the greatest exception to his teachings. And it was the cream of the aristocracy of the south, that is, the large plantation owners, who were the most ardent defenders of slavery.

It is one of the tragedies of our times that so many of the most intelligent and the finest of our people still look upon the glories of our civilization which existed during the first quarter of the 20th century, and still cling to the idea that if we could get rid of the New Deal and all its works, we could return to the status quo, that we could restore the old order.

Regardless, however, of the merits of the New Deal, which is not under discussion, as this is not the time nor place for such a discussion, and regardless of what happens to the New Deal and every individual who has been a part of the New Deal, the old order changeth. It has already changed.

The economy and the pattern of our civilization which many so ardently desire to re-establish is gone forever, never to return in this world or the world to come.

Our failure to recognize in the pattern of our everyday and business life, as well as in legislation, the fact that the scarcity economy is gone and we now have the equipment and knowledge to live in an economy of abundance and plenty, is largely responsible for our present condition.

Before proceeding to a discussion of world affairs and international relations, perhaps a few observations will help to make clear the point I wish to establish.

In a scarcity economy under the old order, when there was always a scarcity of both food and industrial products, it was literally true that he who could make two blades of grass grow where one grew before, or two ears of corn grow where one grew before, was a real benefactor of the race as well as a benefactor to the agricultural class, but, as Governor Lowden pointed out, it has usually followed that the farmer's lowest income has occurred when he raised the largest crop, and, since agriculture is by far the major industry in America, between three and four times as large as any other single industry, whenever the farmer suffers, the nation suffers.

It is also true that there was some justification in the past for special favors in order to encourage infant industries.

Speaking generally, it could be said that the saying of Thomas Jefferson and Thomas Paine that "that nation governs best which governs least" was true. The doctrine of *laissez faire* put a premium on initiative and enterprise.

In the scarcity economy especially, so long as there was new land to be opened and new enterprises which needed developing there was no need to worry about over-production and exchange.

There was always the opportunity to exchange labor, money and commodities, but today, the problem, as before stated, is not that of production, not that of transportation, *but the problem of exchange and distribution.*

Hence, the very grave problem of unemployment. That is to say, how to exchange the labor of the ten or twelve millions of unemployed. How to exchange the labor of substantially all able bodied men for money or commodities.

To this question, we have made no substantial contribution. We have not even scratched the surface. We have applied poultices, and administered bromides and anesthetics, whereas the patient indicates that no recovery can be had without a major operation.

It should be perfectly apparent to anyone who not only sees, but, as Carlisle said, who sees through, that we have not only failed to solve the problem, but because our pattern of civilization is still governed by the old philosophy of a scarcity economy, things are worse instead of better. This follows because of the tremendous increase in debt, state, municipal and personal, and because of the enormous increase in taxes with no real improvement in unemployment. As the debt burden and taxes increase, it follows that more and more of the small business men and private enterprises are put out of business.

Under these conditions, it is increasingly difficult for an individual or a small industry to succeed. Under these conditions, more and more, the individual and the small business man is driven to the wall while those corporations with large reserves, large research departments and excellent management, who are thus able to change with changed conditions, they alone have a chance to succeed. It follows also that since

our problem now is one of exchange and distribution, that any action which interferes with the freedom and the increased volume of exchange or trade, or which curtails labor and increases unemployment, aggravates the situation.

Hence, trade barriers, whether in the form of state legislation or national legislation in the nature of embargoes, trade quotas and excessive tariffs, aggravate our difficulties, because they all tend to limit and curtail trade, exchange and distribution and to bring increased unemployment as a consequence.

So likewise, all monopolistic practices which arbitrarily restrict production for the purpose of increasing prices and destroying competition, aggravates the situation, lessens the power of exchange and distribution and increases unemployment. This is also true with reference to labor.

Up to a certain point, an increased wage means increased purchasing power and decent standards of living. Beyond a certain point a scarcity of labor with a very high and rigid price per hour wage operates in precisely the same manner as monopolistic practices on the part of industry.

It results in the law of diminishing returns. Whatever is gained by the increased hourly wage is more than lost in the reduced monthly or annual wage, and if out of line or balance with other labor, it follows that the lower priced labor cannot buy the products of the commodities produced by the excessively high labor, so that again we have a reduction and curtailment of production, exchange and distribution.

All forms of special legislation granting special favors to particular classes or organizations as a result of pressure groups are anti-social and aggravate the situation by further curtailing exchange and distribution, for the reason *that an equivalent burden must be imposed for every special favor granted* and again the burden falls most heavily upon those least able to stand it.

Along with this type of legislation goes all that great mass of tax exempt securities available only to those with large surpluses; the result being that a large part of the property of the nation receives full protection and the owners receive all the advantages of a free government, yet they make little or no contribution to production, the employment of labor or the support of the government. This again results in curtailment of labor, production, exchange and distribution.

What then, shall we say of legislation reducing taxes upon homesteads and national legislation in aid of Agriculture?

My answer is, that both, under present economy, are not only justified, but advisable. The first, because the sales tax falls most heavily upon the poor and the homestead owners. The homestead tax reduction law merely tends to equalize the sales tax which places an undue heavy burden upon the poor and the small home owner and those least able to pay.

As to national legislation in aid of the farmer, it cannot be said too often, and has not yet been said often enough, that agriculture is *entitled to its fair share of the national income*. Only a few times in the entire history of our country has the farmer received his full share of the national income, whether measured by population or the real contribution which he makes to the well-being of Society. I recall but one year during the past generation when the farmer received his proportion of the national income. That was in 1919. During that year the value of agricultural products totalled \$16,640,000,000, or in round figures, \$17,000,000,000, and all classes benefited thereby. The farmer directly supports one third of the population and feeds all of the population but generally speaking, receives but one-seventh to one-tenth of the National income.

Therefore, so long as we continue to grant special favors to industry and banking, the farmer is entitled to consideration in order to equalize the special favors which have always been granted by our Government, from its earliest history, to industry and banking.

Time forbids a discussion of the question of remedies for agriculture, but if we had the courage and the vision, we could adopt a program for agriculture with little or no regimentation and in complete harmony with a program of economy of plenty, by taking over 50 million acres of land and retaining and operating same under lease, where it has become necessary to foreclose under farm credit administration loans.

Under such a system, a surplus ample to take care of food shortages as a result of drought or otherwise, could always be maintained by the Government. Men could be given an opportunity on small acreages to make a living and large numbers of men could be put to work in processing foods for relief purposes and to feed the unemployed. This plan would be in complete harmony with the pattern of an abundance or economy of plenty.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

If we now turn to international affairs we find this same confusion of thought which characterizes our domestic and internal problems. We profess to believe, and undoubtedly in the abstract we sincerely believe, in international law and international peace, but in action we cling to the old order, the doctrine of isolation and self-sufficiency, where each nation determines for itself what is right, refuses to co-operate with other nations for the purpose of preserving international law, and undertakes to defend and enforce its rights by its army and navy. In other words by precisely the same methods which have existed from the time the first savage tribe fought a hostile savage tribe in order to gain food or territory. These are not the methods belonging to this age, to an economy of abundance and to a high state of civilization. These methods belong to a former age, to barbarism, to savagery and to a scarcity economy.

Now as a result of the world war, the peoples of the world were so shocked by the horrors of modern warfare and its futility that they were ready to abandon the methods which had been in existence since prehistoric times and were willing by group action to undertake to promulgate, to declare and to enforce international law and international peace. It is not too much to say that probably between 80%—90% of all the civilized people of the world, including the people of our own country, believed that the time had arrived to abandon the old order and establish the new.

In accordance with world opinion, as a part of the Versailles Treaty there was established a League of Nations and an International Court of Justice, the League of Nations to promulgate and declare international law, and an international court to decide in accordance with the principles of international law so that each nation could submit its disputes and have a decision based upon law instead of force. The civilized nations of the world subscribed to this new order, some 50 in number, the exceptions being Turkey and the United States.

In connection with the failure of the United States to co-operate with the nations of the world to establish the new order it must be kept in mind that President Harding did not make his campaign against the new order—against co-operative effort between nations of the world and against a world court. On the contrary, President Harding merely declared against *the* League of Nations and declared that if he were elected president, he would cause to be brought about, in order to accomplish the same general purposes, *an* association of nations. One hundred of the leading scholars and prominent and public men in America declared in favor of *an* association of nations.

It should also be remembered that with the reservations proposed by the Senate of the United States, our nation would have entered the League of Nations and that without the reservations our failure to adopt fell short by only seven votes of a two-thirds majority. A decided majority of the Senate as well as of the people of the United States declared for the new order and when the question of the World Court first came before the Senate for ratification, the vote was 77 in favor to 17 against adherence to the World Court. The great minds of our nation declared for the new order and had labored many years, long before Wilson's effort at the Versailles Treaty. I refer to the work of Elihu Root, Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, former President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard. Even Senator Lodge at one time was an advocate of the new order.

Now in view of what has happened in the world since the world war and in view of the conditions which we find existing in the world today we hear upon every hand that America's participation in the world war was a horrible mistake, that we sacrificed 50 thousand of our young men and billions of dollars to no end and to no purpose and that it is most fortunate that we did not adhere to the world court or join the League

of Nations. This, however, does not tell the whole story. There existed in the minds of the thoughtful people of our country when we entered the war a hope and a conviction that in some way the result would be to establish a new order in the world—to the end that we might have international peace and that disputes might be settled by arbitration or some peaceful method. The feelings and hopes and aspirations of the American people were clearly expressed by Woodrow Wilson when he said we are entering the war to end war and to make the world safe for democracy. And yet when we hear this statement made amongst all of the classes of our people they either laugh or sneer! But what is more worthwhile in the world than to end war and make the world a safe place for the nations of a free people where each shall have a voice in the government; where all the great fundamental rights shall be protected and guaranteed, where individual liberty and individual initiative is preserved and encouraged, and where there shall be a free interchange of not only thoughts and ideas and scientific inventions, but of goods and commodities?

I wish here and now to challenge the popular assumptions which exist amongst our people in connection with our entering the world war, and the whole American foreign policy following the world war.

First let me say boldly and unequivocally that the world war was not a failure, that our participation in the world war was not a mistake. On the contrary the world war was necessary in order to preserve the rights of smaller nations and free peoples, and it was imperative that America enter the world war in order to save its own soul.

Let me again assert the motive was worthy and laudable. Our entrance was not a mistake and the war was a success. Never before in the history of the world had there been such heroic, unselfish co-operative effort amongst the great nations of the world to bring about a new order of things in the world.

How then, shall we explain the conditions which we find in the world today, where every nation has become an armed camp, where the preparations of war exceeds many times that which ever existed before in history, where the major thought and industry of the leading powers is to discover and increase new and better methods of killing people. And how shall we explain that we now have the most pagan and vicious forms of despotic power and totalitarian governments that ever existed? The answer is simple. The war was a success. What was sought to be accomplished so far as the war itself was concerned was accomplished, and both America and the Allies were glorious in war. The heroism and disinterested co-operation, as before stated, was unparalleled in the world's history, but while we were noble and glorious in war, we were ignoble and inglorious in peace.

If America and the allied nations of the world had shown the same determination, the same heroism, the same disinterested and co-operative effort following the war that existed during the war we should have accomplished precisely the purpose as stated by Woodrow Wilson, and

we would have made the world a safe place for the free peoples of the earth and the smaller nations of the earth, and the dream of the ages would now be an established fact and a reality, and we could all observe as a fact and a reality, in the words of the Great Teacher and the Great Law Giver, that there was "Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men."

I repeat, the failure was not in the war, but our desertion of the cause of peace at the very time the great influence of America was needed most.

If argument is needed in order to establish the truth of the statements here made, we need go no further than our own history. The Revolutionary War was fought under great difficulties by the 13 separate colonies, each of which was a separate sovereign power. Suppose at the end of the Revolutionary War that the colonies not only had a Patrick Henry to oppose the constitution but suppose there then existed a little group of men referred to by Woodrow Wilson as "willful men," then the highest councils of George Washington, John Marshall, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson and Samuel Adams would not have succeeded in founding and establishing the constitution, but on the contrary the Patrick Henrys and such men who were the Senators Lodge, Borah, Reed, Moses of their day, and aided by a yellow press known as the Hearst Publications should have succeeded in destroying the constitution. Is there a single person in this audience who believes that the conditions which would have followed could have been worse, if possible, than the conditions which followed the destruction of the co-operative effort at the close of the world war to establish international law and international peace? The imagination can hardly grasp the consequence which would have followed if there should have prevailed in each of the colonies the doctrine of isolation and self sufficiency which was so ardently advocated by Patrick Henry, and so successfully advocated by a little group of men in the years following the world war. Some were actuated by honest and mistaken motives, but a number there were whose motives were sordid, political, and mean.

I accuse William Randolph Hearst and the Hearst Publications of spreading international poison and hate and ill will throughout the world. I accuse Senators Lodge, Borah, Reed, Moses and the other group of Senators of misrepresenting the noblest sentiments and aspirations of the American people and the peoples of the world. I accuse Senators Lodge, Borah, and Reed and this little group of men of destroying not only the World Court and the League of Nations, but the co-operative effort of the nations of the world to establish international law and international peace.

When President Harding said, as he did say here in the City of Des Moines: "I turn my back upon the League," he not only then turned his back upon the League, but the result of his action was to destroy the usefulness of the World Court and the high hopes raised by the co-operative effort of the nations of the world.

Is it not time that we should see the issues clearly? Is it not time that we should cease confusing cause and effort? Is it not time, as Carlyle said, that we should not only see, but see through? There are but two methods in the world to settle difficulties. One is by force; that is the law of the jungle and anarchy. The other is by co-operative effort and some form of judicial decision. That is the method of civilization.

Sooner or later we must make a clear-cut decision between one or the other of these methods. There is and can be no such thing as isolation and self sufficiency for this nation or any other nation in the world. If proof is needed, witness the demonstration of 20,000 Nazi storm troopers who met in New York two weeks ago—flogged and beat up people who undertook to express an independent thought, wore the Nazi uniform, gave the Nazi salute, placed the swastika above the American flag, indulged in sneers and boos at the name of the President of the United States, and declared for friendly co-operation with Adolf Hitler. Also note the fact that Field Marshal Goering said but a few days ago in Berlin, "We shall use all our power to increase our 80 million population to 100 million." He further said, "Young men will stream in doubled and three-fold numbers into barracks. We intend to use every one of them," and, "we must produce planes in numbers and of quality which seems unthinkable." Then he uttered the blasphemous statement, "Plainly the Lord is with us."

In a recent number of the *Forum* magazine we are told that Germany has more, faster and better bombing airplanes than England, France and the United States combined, and that their production capacity is ten times as great as that of France.

In spite of this we still have a school of thought which professes to believe in isolation and self sufficiency and that America should be neutral and lady-like and say nothing which will offend these pagan dictators, and while these speeches are being uttered in the press and in the halls of the United States Congress, federal juries are finding Nazi spies guilty of being members of a spy ring in the United States, hired by the German government to obtain the military secrets of the United States and to carry on a propaganda of Nazi government here. At the same time we read of the solidarity of the Rome—Berlin—Tokio axis recently augmented by the government of Hungary and the co-operation of Franco in Spain.

As a result of this solidarity on the part of the dictators and the lack of co-operative effort on the part of the democracies and the other nations of the world, we witness a series of world aggressions on the part of these nations, each one furnishing encouragement for the other, namely, Manchuria, Manchukuo, China, Ethiopia, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Munich.

My conclusion is; that trying to follow the old order leads to nothing but tragedy and disaster; that national restrictive legislation in an at-

tempt to maintain neutrality results not in neutrality, but to the advantage of the stronger and aggressive nations. I am convinced that a national policy which closes its eyes to the ravishment of weaker nations and the destruction of every religious and civil right which exists among the peoples of the world is not the road to peace but the road which inevitably leads to war. A world crisis is at hand. America must not play an ignoble part. If we are to remain free we must be bold. The world needs leadership as it never needed it before. There are many encouraging signs notwithstanding the warlike preparations of the dictator nations. Their weakness has become apparent, their shortage of food and the necessity of raw materials is even admitted by them. A new Pope has just been selected. Within 24 hours after his selection he declared to the world and over three hundred million catholics for national peace based upon justice. He refused to be intimidated by the warning of Adolf Hitler and his lieutenants, he refused to be intimidated by the warning of the Italian press. The government of America can do no less. We need not become entangled in a foreign war. We should uphold the hand of the President of the United States in letting it be known that America condemns the lawlessness and the persecution of the dictator governments and that our sympathies are with the democracies and the free governments of the world; we should make it clear that in any conflict we shall use every peaceful and lawful method, including the furnishing of foodstuffs, raw materials and war planes and even munitions, to aid the democracies in their contest against autocracy, despotism and paganism.

Personally I shall unhesitatingly support the new order. I unhesitatingly declare in favor of international law and international peace, and sufficient co-operation among the free nations of the world to establish and preserve international law and international peace.

At the conclusion of the address the members of the association were escorted from the House Chamber to the rotunda, thus ending the twenty-sixth session of the Pioneer Lawmakers of Iowa.

In addition to those whose names have already appeared elsewhere, the following also attended the session: L. L. Bybee, U. S. Grant Chapman, S. B. Durant, Ross H. Gregory, C. W. Huntley, E. A. Larson, H. J. Mantz, R. J. Martin, W. F. Moore, Ernest R. Moore, H. T. Saberson, William Schmiedika, I. A. Smith, and Walter H. Vance.

Included among the numerous notes received by the acting secretary from members expressing their regret at being unable to attend the session of the association, because of the

press of business, illness, or other reasons, was a warm note from the former Secretary, David C. Mott, who was spending the winter in California. Several others of these letters are given below.

Long Beach, California.

March 2, 1939.

Pioneer Lawmakers Association,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Mr. DeMar:—

Your notice of the 26th biennial meeting March 7th discloses that the first assembly of the organization occurred in 1888. It was for some time the custom of our members in a body to visit separately each chamber and I well remember the first occasion as well as five subsequently when they came into the senate. One time Senator Garsh said to me "I can see you in this picture of the future," which seemed quite irrelevant, indeed.

These groups included men well remembered among which were Geo. G. Wright, John A. Kasson, H. H. Trimble, C. C. Nourse, P. M. Casady, Hoyt Sherman, and many others, not overlooking George W. Jones one of our first United States Senators and T. S. Parvin, secretary to our first Territorial Governor. They appeared quite patriarchial, especially to Senators of my tender years as they were given gracious reception and consideration due to high character and patriotic service. They were pioneers, indeed.

I served with senators to the number of 146. Not more than eight of this number survive—I am sure of four only: Carroll, Ellison, McArthur and Titus. That I should be among the survivors, and in the enjoyment of ridiculously good health, is almost inconceivable.

I regret to say it will not be possible for me to attend this meeting. I assure all of you however of my abiding regard and fellowship with sincere good wishes for each and every one, with the further assurance that Iowa continues in full possession of my home and heart.

Sincerely yours,

A. B. Funk.

UNITED STATES SENATE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 28, 1939

Hon. John C. DeMar, President
Pioneer Lawmakers' Association
State Historical Bldg.
Des Moines, Iowa

My dear Friend:

This will acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of the kind invitation ex-

tended by the Pioneer Lawmakers' Association to attend the Biennial Session.

I regret very much that it will be impossible for me to attend this session, as I feel it is my duty to be here in Washington while Congress is in session.

Thanking you again, I am

Sincerely yours,

Guy M. Gillette

Hampton, Iowa.

March 6, 1939

Pioneer Lawmakers' Association,
State Historical Building,
Des Moines, Iowa
Dear Sirs:

I was glad to receive your invitation of February 22nd to the meeting of the Association in Des Moines but find myself unable to be present at this time. I am hoping that some time in the not distant future I shall be able to attend your sessions as I am sure they are both pleasant and interesting.

My remembrance of my association with the Iowa Legislature is a very pleasant one.

With personal regards and best wishes to you all.

Sincerely yours,

T. J. B. Robinson

Kansas City, Mo. 2/28 -1939

Hon John C. DeMar
Des Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Mr. President—(I mean My dear John)

I am in receipt of the announcement of the 26th Biennial Meeting of the Pioneer Lawmakers Association to be held at Des Moines on March 7th, 1939.

I deeply regret that it will not be possible for me to be in attendance.

I am fully conscious of the fact that my absence from this meeting will entail upon myself a sense of personal loss and deprivation far in excess of any contribution that my presence could possibly have caused. I am at the same time truly sorry to have missed another opportunity of meeting and mingling with valued and respected friends and associates of former Legislative Assemblies of the Grand Old Commonwealth of Iowa.

I desire to extend to you & through you to the members assembled my very sincere Good wishes for a successful meeting and a Happy reunion.

Fraternally yours,

John H. Darrah

914 E. 39th Kansas City, Mo.

Feb. 23/39.

Wallingford, Iowa.

Hon. John C. DeMar, Pres.,
 Hon. Kenneth E. Colton, Acting Sec'y,
 Pioneer Lawmakers Ass'n,
 Des Moines, Ia.

Gentlemen: Thank you for the invitation to the meeting to be held Mar. 7th 1939 I kindly ask you to greet the Ass'n for me, the one, and only one, I think, remaining from the House of the 24th G. A. [Mr. Kasa is unduly pessimistic, as our records indicate that it is probable that six members of the House in the 24th G. A. survive: J. Austin, C. Marti, O. M. Oleson, C. H. Robinson, H. T. Saberson, A. J. Sowers and C. F. Spearman, in addition to Mr. Kasa.] I was a minister at the time, a few times I had to step up on the Speaker's stand and conduct a prayer. Since I became older in politics, I have often thought I should have made my prayer short and impressive thus:

"Oh Lord, have mercy upon these sinners before me! Amen."

Well, thank you. I hope you have a good meeting.

Yours truly,

J. O. Kasa

DEATHS SINCE LAST MEETING

(Date given is year of first service)

Oley Nelson, Slater	Repr. 21, 22 G. A., 1886
James E. Blythe, Mason City	Repr. 22, 23 G. A., 1888
J. F. Holliday, Morning Sun	Repr. 23, 24 G. A., 1890
Joshua Jester, Des Moines	Repr. 24, 25 G. A., 1892
William B. Chapman, Correctionville,	Repr. 25, 26 G. A., 1894
J. D. Morrison, Reinbeck	Repr. 25, 26 G. A., 1894
W. G. Ladd, Clarksville,	Repr. 26, 27 G. A., 1896
G. M. Putnam, Carson	Repr. 26-28 G. A., 1896
P. W. Conley, Elkport	Repr. 27, 28 G. A., 1898
G. H. Smith, Persia	Repr. 27 G. A., 1898
Nathan Wright, Stuart	Repr. 28, 29 G. A., 1900
F. C. Hartshorn, Clarion	Sen. 29-31 G. A., 1902
Louis J. Leech, West Branch	Repr. 29-31 G. A., 1900
Fred L. Maytag, Newton	Sen. 29-33 G. A., 1900
O. K. Maben, Garner	Repr. 30-32 G. A., 1904
Lorenzo D. Teeter, Knoxville	Repr. 30-32, 45 G. A., 1904

G. L. Van Eaton, Little Rock	Repr. 31, G. A., 1906
Wm. P. Allrel, Corydon	Repr. 32-33, G. A., 1907
Edwin G. Moon, Ottumwa	Sen. 32, 33 G. A., 1907
E. J. Sidey, Greenfield	Repr. 32, 35 G. A., 1907
Henry K. Dewey, Guthrie Center	Repr. 33, 34 G. A., 1909
Edwin H. Fourt, Waukon	Repr. 33, 34 G. A., 1909
Chas. J. Fulton, Fairfield, Repr. 33, 34, Sen. 39, 40 G. A., 1909	
Thomas Hickenlooper, Albia	Repr. 33, 34 G. A., 1909
Gerrit Klay, Orange City	Repr. 33-35 G. A., 1909
Henry Brady, Perry	Repr. 34-36 G. A., 1911
Edwin Collins, Northwood	Repr. 34 G. A., 1911
Edward Downey, Breda	Repr. 34, 35 G. A., 1911
Charles W. Hunt, Logan, (Wash. D. C.) ..	Repr. 34 G. A., 1911
Harold C. Lounsberry, Marshalltown	Repr. 34, 35 G. A., 1911
Ulysses G. Whitney, Sioux City, (Des Moines)	
.....	Repr. 34, 35 G. A., 1911
Ernest J. Heaton, Shannon City	Repr. 35 G. A., 1913
Otto A. Helming, Waukon	Repr. 35-37 G. A., 1913
Fred W. Jones, Spirit Lake	Repr. 35, 36 G. A., 1913
Ira D. McVicar, Eagle Grove	Repr. 35 G. A., 1913
Irving B. Richman, Muscatine	Repr. 35, 36 G. A., 1913
Christian Saltzman, Lawler	Repr. 35 G. A., 1913
John H. J. Stutt, Monticello	Repr. 35 G. A., 1913
Melbern F. Thompson, Van Wert	Repr. 35, 36 G. A., 1913
Robert Bruce, Rolfe	Repr. 36, 37 G. A., 1915
William O. Coast, Iowa City	Repr. 36 G. A., 1915
Charles Gilmore, Sioux Rapids	Repr. 36-39 G. A., 1915
Martin Ingwersen, Clinton	Repr. 36 G. A., 1915
John C. Jesson, Story City	Repr. 36, 37 G. A., 1915
David W. Kimberly, Davenport	
.....	Repr. 36, 37, Sen. 38-47 G. A., 1915
William F. Kopp, Mt. Pleasant	Repr. 36 G. A., 1915
David E. Mackie, Mt. Auburn	Repr. 36, 37 G. A., 1915
James S. Michael, Sioux City	Repr. 36 G. A., 1915
William Oldenburg, Alvord	Repr. 36 G. A., 1915
Lars O. Wigdahl, Ruthven	Repr. 36, 37 G. A., 1915
John V. Adkins, Paulina	Repr. 37, 38 G. A., 1917
W. W. Epps, Ottumwa	Repr. 37, 38 G. A., 1917

S. W. Klaus, Earlville	Repr. 37, 38 G. A., 1917
Charles F. Lytle, Sioux City	Senate, 37 G. A., 1917
F. P. Mowrey, Fairfield	Repr. 37 G. A., 1917
S. R. Reed, Monteith	Repr. 37 G. A., 1917
W. H. Walrath, Arlington	Repr. 37, 38 G. A., 1917
Frank D. Jackson	
.....	Secretary of State and Governor of Iowa, 1885
Dwight N. Lewis	Railroad Commissioner, 1917
Byron W. Preston ..	Justice of the State Supreme Court, 1913
John F. Riggs	Supt. of Public Instruction, 1904
Frank S. Shaw	Auditor of State, 1915
Horace M. Towner	U. S. Congressman 1913

THE PLACE-NAMES OF DES MOINES COUNTY, IOWA

By T. J. FITZPATRICK

University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska

(Concluded from January, 1939)

O'CONNELL SLOUGH. This slough is a narrow arm of the Mississippi River in the southeastern part of Tama Township, extending from near the east side of section 15 of the south side of section 28, separating O'Connell Island from the mainland, thus forming the northern and western boundary of the island. As the slough is adjacent to the island the name is locally descriptive.

OQUAWKA FERRY. This ferry runs from the village of Oquawka, Illinois, across the Mississippi River to the east side of section 21 of Jackson Township, Des Moines County, Iowa, about seven miles north and seven miles east of the city of Burlington. The ferry was named after the village of Oquawka, situated at one end of the ferry. The village of Oquawka, Henderson County, Illinois, was so named from the yellowish appearance of the river's banks, apparently from the approximate Sauk and Fox Indian word for yellow.

OTTER ISLAND. A small island about two miles long and a half mile wide in the Mississippi River in the eastern part of Tama Township and northeast of O'Connell and Rush islands. The island is apparently of fairly recent origin as it is shown on U. S. soil map, 1925, but absent from *Andreas' Atlas*. The island is presumably a fit habitat for the otter, hence the name, a locally descriptive one.

PARK. The name of a rural school on the highway in the north central part of section 20 of Concordia Township, over a mile south of the limits of the city of Burlington. The school derives its name from the city park located less than a mile northeast of the schoolhouse site, hence a locally descriptive name.

PARRISH. An early, rural post office in existence before 1850, situated at one time on the south side of the southwest quarter of section 33 of Danville Township, later apparently transferred to the forks of the highway in the southeastern part of section 32.¹⁸⁰ Colton's map of Iowa, 1852, gives the name as Parish; also Henn, Williams & Co's map, 1854; Hall's map, 1857; and various other maps.

The post office of Parrish, Des Moines County, Iowa, was established on February 29, 1848, with the appointment of William C. Hanna, postmaster. His successors were: James L. Hanna, March 31, 1859 (serving nearly twenty-two years); and John H. Bolton, December 13, 1880, who served (nearly nineteen years) until the post office was discontinued on October 14, 1899.

¹⁸⁰*Andreas' Atlas of Des Moines County*, p. 73.

The post office was named for an early local resident, presumably for Noah Parrish who lived in the vicinity as early as 1836.

Villages with this name occur in Walker County, Alabama; Franklin County, Illinois; Swain County, North Carolina; Forest County, Pennsylvania; and Laglade County, Wisconsin. Places with the name Parish are in Manatee County, Florida; Chandler County, Georgia; and Oswego County, New York.

PATTERSON. A station on the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad in the southwestern part of section 30 of Concordia Township. The place was named for John Patterson, an extensive landholder in the vicinity. Mr. Patterson was a native of the vicinity of Cumberland, Maryland, and one of the early settlers of Des Moines County, arriving on September 28, 1835.¹³¹

PATTERSON'S HOLLOW. A hollow or ravine in the city of Burlington. In this hollow William and Stephen Hodges, murderers, were executed by order of the court on July 15, 1845. The place was what is now Mount Pleasant Street (then called the Mount Pleasant Road), about one hundred yards west of the railway track, at the foot of the hill near the Lincoln schoolhouse. The locality was presumably named for a local resident or landowner, probably for John Patterson, a native of Pennsylvania. He came to Des Moines County in 1840; for sixteen years he operated a brickyard in Burlington, from 1842 until his death in 1857.¹³²

PAUL CREEK. A small stream, rising by several branches mainly in sections 14, 24, and east 19, runs northeastward or northward and leaves Des Moines County in the northwestern part of east section 6 of Yellow Spring Township. The main stream is one-half mile west of Northfield. The stream was apparently named for O. A. Paul, an early resident of section 7, near the stream. *Andreas' Atlas of Des Moines County*, page 49, erroneously names this creek Smith, which name belongs to the stream two miles farther west.

PEGTOWN. The name of a rural school near the center of section 4 of Benton Township.

PICNIC POINT. The local name for a stone quarry, and grounds in the vicinity, near the Mississippi River on or near the south side of section 20 of Concordia Township, about four miles south of the center of the city of Burlington. The name is due to the frequent use of the grounds by outing parties. As the grounds are on elevated land the name Point is also appropriate, hence Picnic Point is a locally descriptive name.

PINEY WOODS. The name of a rural school on the west side of section 14 of Benton Township. The school was on the border of a woodland and some of the trees were cedar or other evergreens, hence the name, a more or less locally descriptive one.

¹³¹*Andreas' Atlas*, 1873, p. 20, states that Patterson came to Des Moines County in 1840. His name does not appear in the *Census* for 1836, being probably hidden as a boarder or guest in some one of the reputed very large families which this erratic *Census* reveals.

¹³²*Portrait and Biographical Album of Des Moines County*, p. 401.

PISGAH. The name of a church, sometimes called Pisgah Chapel, erected in 1845 by the Baptists in section 4 of Benton Township. The church was of logs and was the first one in the township. Later maps do not indicate the site, hence the church has probably long since ceased to exist. It was probably in the vicinity of Pegtown rural school. The church was dedicated in memory of the biblical mountain in Palestine. The Pisgah Baptist Church was not incorporated until July 10, 1855, when record was made, and John Penny, Alvin Todd, M. H. Jackson, John T. Rodgers, John Buseh, J. Seremore, Eben Hill, and Robert Turner were named as incorporators.¹²³

The congregation at Pisgah was organized as early as 1838 and is reputed to be the third Baptist church organized in Iowa.¹²⁴

"This was the beginning, and as the county grew, the church grew. Some time in the '50s, Pisgah built the brick church on the Wapello road, west of the present village of Sperry. Some time in the '80s a new house was built in the village of Sperry, and the old brick building was taken away. A few trees mark the spot where it stood for more than thirty years."¹²⁵

PLANK ROAD. The name of a rural school at the cross highways in the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 8 of Danville Township, in district number 2. *Andreas' Atlas*, 1873, page 73, indicates the site one-fourth mile east by the old turnpike on the east side of the railway, probably the original location. The old turnpike from Burlington to Mount Pleasant was for many years a planked road, hence the name of the schoolhouse, thus being locally descriptive.

PLANK ROAD. The locally descriptive name given to an early toll turnpike from the city of Burlington to Mount Pleasant in Henry County. This road was corduroyed with heavy planks, hence the name. The turnpike was put into operation in 1853 and licensed to continue fifteen years. It was early abandoned as a toll road and became the usual highway.¹²⁶ A later name was the Mount Pleasant Road, which see.

PLEASANT GROVE. This township lies on the west side of Des Moines County, south of Washington, west of Franklin, and north of Danville townships. It comprises congressional township 71 north, range 4 west. The township was laid out in 1838, sectionized in 1839, and placed on the market in 1840. It was the last one in Des Moines County to be settled. Settlement probably began in 1835 with William Miller. This township when settled was over half covered with timber. The possession of these pleasant groves were eagerly sought by the pioneers and when obtained were a source of much comfort and pleasure, furnishing fuel and building material. Because of the numerous groves the township was named Pleasant Grove. The name is rather popular for local places. At least three other townships in Iowa have this name and Lipincott's *Gazetteer* lists nearly thirty places in the United States.

¹²³Antrobus, *History of Des Moines County*, I, 511, 512.

¹²⁴Cf. *Annals of Iowa*, third series, XXI, 265.—Editor.

¹²⁵Merrill, *op. cit.*, p. 343.

¹²⁶*History of Henry County*, 1879, pp. 392-393.

Pleasant Grove Township was created by the Board of County Commissioners during the session held on January 7, 1841. As originally constituted the civil township comprised congressional townships 71 and 72 north, range 4 west. Subsequently the township was divided and the northern half created into a new township and named Washington. The entry of record is: "Ordered that township 71 north, range 4 west, and township 72 north, range 4 west, be constructed and organized hereafter under the name of Pleasant Grove Township, and that an election be held for township officers on the first Monday of April, next, at the house of John Newland."¹³⁷

PLEASANT GROVE. The name of an inland village in the northeast central part of section 11 of Pleasant Grove Township. A post office was established before 1860 and continued many years. The name is locally descriptive for the township in which the village is situated.

The post office of Pleasant Grove, Des Moines County, Iowa, was established on April 21, 1851, with the appointment of James Shelledy, postmaster, under whom the post office was discontinued on August 16, 1852. The post office was re-established on July 26, 1853, with the appointment of Granville Christie, postmaster. His successors were: Onias Jackson, June 20, 1854; James Stucker, March 13, 1863; George Zion, November 21, 1866; William H. Gillespie, March 22, 1869; James L. Gillespie, December 20, 1872; James Stucker, September 12, 1873; Robinson Gannaway, July 12, 1880; James P. Minard, August 27, 1885; Robinson Gannaway, January 22, 1886; James P. Minard, October 6, 1890; and John Kuhlenbeck, February 12, 1892, who served (nearly eighteen years) until the post office was finally discontinued on December 15, 1909.

PLEASANT GROVE ROAD. The name of a highway which runs irregularly from the north central part of the city of Burlington westward and northwestward across Flint River Township and the northeastern part of Danville Township, northwardly across the east central part of Pleasant Grove Township, thence two miles into Washington Township, and from there westward to the county line. The road is named after Pleasant Grove Township through which it runs, hence a locally descriptive name.

PORTLAND. The name of a rural school at the cross highways in the northeast corner of section 7 of Washington Township.

PRAIRIE GROVE. The name of a rural school at the forks of the highway in the northwest central part of section 7 of Flint River Township, in district number 6, formerly sub-district number 6. The schoolhouse site is on the prairie, and at the time of location a small grove of trees was near, hence the name, *Prairie Grove*, a locally descriptive one.

PROSPECT HILL. The name given to one of the prominent hills in the city of Burlington. From the summit an extensive view may be obtained, hence the name is locally descriptive. Prospect Hill is situated by the Mississippi River in the southern part of the city of Burlington. The

¹³⁷Antrobus, *op. cit.*, I, 547.

core of the hill is composed of Burlington limestone and Kinderhook shales which rise about two hundred feet from the water's edge in a bold, mural escarpment.

RAY LAKE. A long body of water near the east side of section 29 of Huron Township, a remnant of a river slough, about a mile in length and from a few to ten or fifteen rods in width. This is the name given by the U. S. soil map, 1925. Formerly the lake was longer and much wider and was known as Clear Lake. For many years the adjacent land was owned by Harvey Ray, the third original owner. A brother ran the farm until his death, after which the management was for some years continued by his wife. Ray Lake was presumably named for Harvey Ray or the family.¹²⁸

REAM. A station on the Muscatine, Burlington, and Southern Railroad near the center of section 25 of Huron Township. The name is apparently for a local resident.

RICHLAND. A place indicated by Albert M. Lea on his map, 1836, as being near the headwaters of what is called Brush Creek, about eight miles west of the city of Burlington, thus being in or near the southwestern part of what is now Flint River Township, probably on the south side of section 32. The place failed of permanency. On Hinman & Dutton's map, 1838, the place is labeled "Richard T.," presumably a tavern or inn. The name was doubtless for the proprietor, probably Richard Land whose name appears in the Census for 1836, page 51. His neighbors would naturally refer to him as Rich Land, from which the place-name Richland obviously follows. Richard Land was one of the first justices of the peace of the vicinity, being appointed by the Governor of the Territory of Michigan.

REITER. The name of a rural school at the forks of the highway at the center of section 4 of Tama Township. The school was named for S. Reiter, an early resident, on whose farm the schoolhouse site was located.¹²⁹

RIISING SUN. The name of a rural school on the highway on the south side of the southeast quarter of section 4 of Franklin Township. The schoolhouse site is out of the woods, or rising ground, and with a good view to the east, hence the name, Rising Sun, appears to be locally descriptive.

ROCK BOTTOM. The name of a rural school at the cross highways in the southeastern corner of the west section 6 of Yellow Spring Township, almost a mile west of the village of Garland, and near one of the branches of Honey Creek. The name appears to be due to exposure of limestone beds in the vicinity, hence locally descriptive. In pioneer days the term "rock bottom" was used literally and figuratively to indicate the end or limit of anything, as the lowest attainable depth, the end of one's resources, the last straw, a safe and sure foundation, etc.

ROCK POINT. The locally descriptive name of a rural school in the

¹²⁸Merrill, *op. cit.*, I, 387.

¹²⁹Andreas, *op. cit.*, p. 85.

south central part of section 28 of Benton Township. The name appears to be due to an exposure of rock in the vicinity. The school district has the same name.

ROCK SPRING. The name of a congregation of the Baptist denomination which had a meeting place in or near the central part of Union Township, about six miles southwest of the city of Burlington. The organization came into existence in about 1836 and after almost a decade became extinct. The chief promoters, Elders James Lemen, Moses Lemen, and John Clark, were from Rock Springs, Illinois, whence the name, a transferred one. This congregation is reputed to be the second Baptist church organized in Iowa.

ROCKY POINT. A local name for a more or less projected bluff along the highway next the bottom in Huron Township.¹⁴⁰ The name is locally descriptive.

ROSCOE. A station and small hamlet on a branch line of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad at the cross highways on the east side of section 24 of Washington Township. At this place a post office has been maintained over fifty years. Roscoe was named for Roscoe Montgomery, a republican politician.

The post office of Roscoe, Des Moines County, Iowa, was established on May 4, 1877, with the appointment of Thomas W. Thomas, postmaster. His successors were: John Williams, December 20, 1877; John T. Williams, January 28, 1878; Lincoln C. Hall, March 29, 1883; John W. Stromberg, February 7, 1887; Amanda Stromberg, November 27, 1895; John L. Jones, February 27, 1896; Joseph Barton, May 22, 1906; and Charles H. Barton, September 19, 1914, who was still serving in 1932.

ROUND PRAIRIE. The more or less locally descriptive name given by the pioneers to a small prairie in the southeastern part of Yellow Spring Township, in the main apparently comprising portions of the east sections 29, 30, 31, and 32, with an arm extending southeastwardly into sections 4, 5, and 6 of Benton Township. This small expanse was fringed with groves along the creeks which gave a circular outline to the view of the prairie. This name, Round Prairie, was well known to the pioneers and their successors for more than half a century. Round Prairie Sunday School, named after the vicinity, was organized in April, 1837, beginning its existence with thirty or forty scholars as they were then called. At first the school was held in private homes, later a local school-house was used.

"*The Round Prairie* is in the northern part of the county, and is one of the best settlements in the territory. It is moderately undulating, abounding with excellent springs, abundance of timber, and is in a high state of cultivation."¹⁴¹

"Round Prairie in Yellow Springs [sic] Township was called such, because it was almost surrounded by streams, along which timber grew."¹⁴²

¹⁴⁰Antrobus, *op. cit.*, I, 532.

¹⁴¹J. B. Newhall, *Glimpse of Iowa in 1846*, p. 24.

¹⁴²Antrobus, *op. cit.*, I, 29.

ROUND PRAIRIE. The name of a pioneer precinct of Des Moines County. It was created by the Board of County Commissioners on April 3, 1838, when the following entry on record was made: "Ordered townships 71 and 72 north, range 2 west including fractional parts of townships 71 and 72 north, range 1 west, be and are constituted Round Prairie Precinct, and the election be held for said precinct at the house of David E. Blair, and that David E. Blair, John Salladay and Ezekiel Blanchard are appointed judges of election for said precinct."¹⁴² This newly created precinct comprised the present townships of Benton, Jackson, Huron, and the eastern two tiers of sections of Yellow Spring. This arrangement apparently held until January 7, 1841, when a new order was entered. The name, Round Prairie, was due to the presence of a nearly circular piece of prairie near the west side of the precinct, hence locally descriptive.

ROUND PRAIRIE. The locally descriptive name given to an organization of the Presbyterian church of Yellow Spring Township. This local church came into existence on August 24, 1839. The log building used was erected in 1841. The organization existed with various vicissitudes until April 13, 1870, when Yellow Spring and Round Prairie were united into the new organization known as First Presbyterian church of Kosuth.¹⁴³

SWINNE SLOUGH. The locally descriptive name for a narrow, winding channel running from near the southeastern corner of Huron Township (section 34) southwestward to the Mississippi River near the southwestern corner of Jackson Township (section 31), on branch, however, continuing southwestwardly to the foot of O'Connell Island, opposite the northern part of the city of Burlington. Having a current, the name is also in contradistinction to Dead Slough (without a current) situated in the vicinity of its upper portion.

RUSH ISLAND. A small island, about a mile and a half long and a half mile wide in the Mississippi River near the southeastern part of Tama Township, eastward of O'Connell Island, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. The island derives its name from the growth of rushes (*Scirpus*, *Juncus*, *Equisetum*) which occur abundantly.

SAND LAKE. A portion of a river slough extending southwestwardly through the west half of section 9 of Jackson Township has or had this name. Running slough passes through Sand Lake.¹⁴⁴ The name, Sand Lake, is due to the prevalence of sand about and in the lake, hence locally descriptive.

SAND RIDGE. Much of Jackson Township is in a drainage district. The overflow from the Mississippi River prevented early settlement except on a more elevated strip extending southwestward through the central portions of the township. This strip was known as Sand Ridge, a locally descriptive name.

¹⁴² Antrobins, *Ibid.*, I, 511, 518.

¹⁴³ Blair, *Historical address*, pp. 5, 7.

¹⁴⁴ Antrobins, *op. cit.*, I, ?.

SANDRIDGE. An early station on the highway to Fort Madison, about five miles southwest of the city of Burlington, in or near section 30 of Concordia Township, as given by Colton's map of Iowa, 1852. The name is more or less locally descriptive, there being a low sand ridge in the vicinity.

SANDRIDGE. The more or less locally descriptive name of an early rural school in sub-district number 5 of Union Township. In 1882 the school district became Sandridge Independent District number 5. The name also appears as Sand Ridge.

SAND RIDGE. The early name of a rural post office in the southern part of Union Township, presumably in the vicinity of the Sand Ridge schoolhouse. The name appears to be locally descriptive.

The post office of Sand Ridge, Des Moines County, Iowa, was established on January 14, 1848, with the appointment of Henry Walker as postmaster, who served until September 17, 1849. In the meantime the name of the post office was changed to Green Bay on April 17, 1849, (See above).

SHARON. The name of a church and congregation of the Reformed Presbyterian. The church building and cemetery are on the west side of the southwest quarter of west section 8 of Yellow Spring Township. The first regular pastor, James M. McDonald, was installed May 17, 1851, who resigned in 1872, dying a few months later. See portrait and sketch in Merrill's *Yellow Spring and Huron*, page 349.

The name was given to the church and congregation, in memory of the biblical name Sharon, which commonly refers to a district along the Mediterranean. The word *Sharon* is from the Hebrew *Sharon*, meaning a plain.

SHERMAN. The name of a rural school in the northeast central part of section 28 of Flint River Township, in independent district number 5, formerly sub-district number 5. The schoolhouse site, according to *Andreas' Atlas of Des Moines County*, page 77, was formerly about a quarter of a mile eastward at the forks of the highway on the west side of section 27. The school was presumably named for General William T. Sherman by his admirers in the vicinity.

SHILOH. The name of a rural Methodist church situated near the forks of the highway, south of Brush Creek, in the northern part of section 21 of Union Township, on the north side of the Lower Augusta Road, about five miles southwest from the city of Burlington. A cemetery is across the highway to the southwest. The building was erected in 1846 and is still in use, thus being one of the early church edifices, if not the oldest, remaining. On Sunday, September 6, 1931, the eighty-fifth anniversary was celebrated with an appropriate program. About 1890 the church was remodeled, and again in 1910, when on the following October 2nd it was rededicated.

The local church was dedicated in memory of the biblical name Shiloh. The name is Hebrew and was used as a personal name as well as a place-

name. The original church was built on the farm of the pioneer, Robert Avery, and mostly at his expense. For this reason the church was known for many years as Avery's church. The material was native lumber from the nearby sections. The title to the building remained with the adjacent landowner until 1890, when Henry Avery, the son and successor of Robert Avery, sold the building and an acre of ground to the trustees of Shiloh Church. The name of Robert Avery appears in the Census of 1836, page 55.

SHINAR. The name of a Cumberland Presbyterian church in Pleasant Grove Township. On June 30, 1839, a number of people met at the home of George Gallaher, near where is now the village of Pleasant Grove. After services a temporary organization was effected. At a meeting held at the same place on August 10, 1839, the organization was perfected and Shinar proposed and adopted as the name of the congregation. The organization has been continuous. See illustration in Antrobus' *History of Des Moines County*, vol. 1, facing page 552.

The church organization was named in memory of the biblical name *Shinar* (Gen. xi:2) from the Hebrew *Shinar*, apparently meaning two rivers, that is, the alluvial tract through which runs the Tigris and Euphrates.

SHO-KO-KON. The name is the white man's approximation to the Fox Indian name of the vicinity of the city of Burlington. It is further claimed the meaning is Flint Hill. During the years of the trading post and of the incipient village up to 1834 the place was known as Flint Hills, apparently a translation of the supposed name given it by the residing Indians. The name Flint Hills is due to the presence of chert or flint, a hard compact, siliceous material, which frequently occurs in the exposures in the hills of the vicinity. Various spellings occur as Shoko-kon, Shokoquon, Shockokon, Shockoquon, Shakoquan, etc. The form "Sha-o-qua" also occurs.

According to S. S. White: "The Indian name of the region extending from the lower part of the high land up to the mouth of the Flint River, was Sho-ko-kon, meaning Flint Hills."¹⁴⁶

Nicollet's map, 1843, gives the village Shockokon as being about eight miles south of Burlington, Iowa, but in Illinois. This location is also given by Colton's map of Iowa, 1852, giving the name as Shokoquon, one of the variant, early spellings. Henn, Williams & Co's. map, 1854, gives Shockoquon.

SKUNK RIVER. This river forms the boundary on the southwest side of Des Moines County, separating it from Lee County. The course of the river is southeast, forming the southern boundaries of Augusta, Union, and Concordia townships. The main channel reaches the Mississippi River near the west side of south section 8 of Concordia Township, congressional township 69 north, range 2 west.

The name, Skunk River, comes from the Fox Indian word for the

¹⁴⁶*History of Des Moines County*, 1879, p. 472.

stream of which various approximations are given in literature as *Céga go lu*, Shecaqua, Shikagua, etc. The most authentic word is *cegag wa*, meaning skunk; the proper diminutive should be *cegago la*, the word for onion. Before settlement by the whites there were large quantities of wild onions growing along the river. These gave a strong or obnoxious odor to the vicinity, hence the name given to the river. An early name of the river was *Bete Puante*, stinking animal, a name given by the French as their translation of the Indian name.

"Chacagua River is generally swift in current, rises and falls rapidly, seldom overflows the alluvial lands along its borders, and furnishes much excellent timber. There are many fine springs along its bluffs, and along the tributary creeks: and the whole body of its soil may be said to be of excellent quality. Large settlements have already been made upon the river, and its tributaries. In the autumn of 1835, there were about 120 families in the vicinity of Crookshank's Point; and arrangements have been made for as many more to settle on Cedar creek, this spring. The improvements have extended up the river and up Crooked creek to the line. The lands on Richland and Crooked creeks are said to be peculiarly fine."

"To what extent this river may be navigated, it is difficult to say. A small keel-boat has frequently ascended it, even at low water, a distance of 60 miles; and it is probable that it may be navigated much further. Steamboats have not yet been upon it; but there appears to be no reason that they should not perform upon it to advantage."

"Owing to the rapidity of its current, it affords great water-power. A large mill, both for sawing and grinding has been established about 10 miles above the mouth. To effect this, a dam has been thrown across the river; thus creating an obstruction to navigation, which must be abated as soon as the settlements above shall call for it. There are also a few snags in the mouth of the river, which will require removal."¹⁴⁷

"Shecaqua, or Skunk River, this river is about 150 yards wide and probably 200 miles in length; it [the country roundabout] is already thickly settled with an industrious and improving population. There are also several flourishing towns and villages on its banks, together with some fine mills. The soil is fertile, and the timber in many places is both abundant and of a good quality. This river empties into the Mississippi about 8 miles below Burlington, and 12 above Fort Madison."¹⁴⁸

SKUNK RIVER BOTTOM. The name given by the pioneers to the valley land along the Skunk River, largely in the southern part of Union Township. The name is locally descriptive.

"*Skunk River Bottom* is a rich alluvial soil of remarkable fertility, and its proximity to Burlington gives the farmers of that neighborhood a sure market for their surplus productions."¹⁴⁹

SKUNK RIVER BOTTOM ROAD. The locally descriptive name given to

¹⁴⁷A. M. Lea, *Notes on Wisconsin Territory*, 1836, p. 27.

¹⁴⁸Isaac Galland, *Iowa Emigrant*, 1840, p. 13.

¹⁴⁹J. B. Newhall, *Glimpse of Iowa in 1846*, p. 24.

the highway which runs northwestwardly along the valley of Skunk River from Skunk River Station through the village of Augusta to the west side of Des Moines County.

SKUNK RIVER STATION. A station on the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad in the southwestern part of section 34 of Union Township, in the vicinity of Skunk River, whence the locally descriptive name.

SKUNK SHOULDER. The name of a narrow channel in the southeastern part of Union (south section 1) and the southern part of Concordia (south section 6 and 7) townships, in the vicinity of Skunk River. The slough is a remnant of one of the mouths of Skunk River, hence the name. There is also a branch or arm from the Mississippi River, from near the west side of section 32, crossing southeast quarter of section 34 and entering main slough on the east side of south section 6. This arm was formerly known as Sullivan's Slough, (see below).

SMITH CREEK. This stream rises on the east side of west section 8 of Yellow Spring Township, meeting a branch from section 15 near the west side of section 2, runs northeast and eastward, leaving Des Moines County on the north side of section 2. The name is for a local resident, probably Jeremiah Smith who lived in the vicinity as early as July, 1836. Smith Creek is the name given to this stream by the U. S. soil map of Des Moines County, 1925.

SMITH CREEK. This name has also been applied to a stream in the vicinity west of Northfield. The stream has the name of Paul Creek on recent maps as the U. S. soil map of Des Moines County, 1925. Older maps as *Audubon's Atlas of Des Moines County*, page 49, has the name Smith Creek, as does also the map in Merrill, *Yellow Spring and Huron*, issued in 1847. This use of the name for this creek is apparently for the pioneer, Samuel Smith, son of Jeremiah Smith, who settled near Northfield in the vicinity of the stream, probably as early as July, 1836. Both names appear in the Census taken in July, 1836, page 86, being then at least in the immediate neighborhood.

STATION. A station on the Muscatine, Burlington, and Southern Railroad near the south side of section 35 of Benton Township. The name is probably for a local resident or for some one connected with the railroad.

SNYDER. The name of a rural school near the forks of the highway on the north side of section 35 of Pleasant Grove Township. The school was named for Andrew Snyder, a pioneer resident of the vicinity. Mr. Snyder was born¹ near Steubenville, Jefferson County, Ohio, November 3, 1822, emigrated to Des Moines County, Iowa, in April, 1844, settling on the south side of section 26 of Pleasant Grove Township where he lived until his death, August 3, 1885. He was a man of marked individuality. The schoolhouse site was across the highway from his residence and farm.

¹ *Ohio* records have given *Andrew Snyder and Descendants' Album of Ohio* 1888, p. 251. Birth is given as November 2, 1822, and in Highland County, Ohio, in *History of Des Moines County*, 1870, p. 709.

SOUTH FLINT. The name of an inland post office in existence before 1865, near the Flint River, and probably in the vicinity of South Flint rural school in section 28 of Pleasant Grove Township. The name of the post office was doubtless suggested by its location, being near and south of Flint River, thus a locally descriptive one.

The post office of South Flint, Des Moines County, Iowa, was established on December 28, 1854, with the appointment of Edwin Carter, postmaster. His successors were: William Crocker, April 17, 1863; Edwin Carter, March 9, 1864; Aaron E. Dodds, March 28, 1889, who served until the post office was discontinued on January 30, 1891.

SOUTH FLINT. The name of a rural school in the southeast corner of section 28 of Pleasant Grove Township. The schoolhouse site is over a mile south of Flint River but near the headwaters of a south branch of Flint River which situation may have suggested the name for the school, thus a more or less locally descriptive one. It is more than probable, however, that the school was more directly named for an early inland post office in the vicinity, known as South Flint.

SOUTH HILL. The locally descriptive name for a prominent hill in the southern part of the city of Burlington. Crapo Park is on this hill.

SPERRY. The name of a small village along the highway on the south side of the southwest quarter of section 12 and the north side of the northwest quarter of section 13 of Franklin Township. It is also a station on the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific (the old Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Northern) Railway. The village site is on the divide near the headwaters of Knotty Creek, and was laid out on land owned by John M. Sperry, after whom the village was named. Mr. Sperry was a native of Knox County, Ohio, born March 3, 1821. He became a residence of Des Moines County in 1851, in time becoming an extensive landowner. In 1869 he staked out Sperry Station as it was called for many years and in 1874 created a park. He established there the first store and was at one time postmaster; both office and store he conducted through many years.¹⁵¹

The post office of Sperry, Des Moines County, Iowa, was established on February 5, 1871, with the appointment of George W. Sperry, postmaster. His successors were: Aaron P. Jackson, January 2, 1873; Edward Jackson, March 14, 1876; William L. Deen, June 23, 1879; Judson E. Hill, November 22, 1881; William A. Arel, July 21, 1884; John M. Sperry, November 26, 1886; William M. Jones, October 6, 1892; Jacob Deen, January 22, 1894; Herman H. Riepe, November 27, 1894; Adolph L. Bergsten, March 19, 1901; Herman H. Riepe, August 17, 1901; Franklin H. Riepe, December 5, 1913; James E. Collar, February 28, 1920; Jacob E. Collar, acting postmaster, August 31, 1923; and George H. Ellerhoff, October 9, 1923, who was still serving in 1931.

¹⁵¹Andreas' *Atlas of Des Moines County*, pp. 20, 39, 65; *History of Des Moines County*, 1879, pp. 614, 680; *Portrait and Biographical Album of Des Moines County*, 1888, pp. 251-252, 719; Antrobus, *History of Des Moines County*, 1915, I, 555.

SPRING BRANCH. The locally descriptive name of a small run in the southwest part of the city of Burlington.¹⁵² It comes down through a ravine known as Bogus Hollow, (see above).

SPRING CREEK. This short stream rises in or near the southwestern part of section 28 of Flint Creek Township, flows southeastward across Union Township to the Mississippi River near the south side of section 29. It has numerous branches on the northeast side. The stream was so named because several springs feed it, hence a locally descriptive name.

SPRING CREEK. The name of a rural church on the highway near the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 3 of Union Township, along the west side of Spring Creek, whence the name. In recent years the building has been removed.

SPRING CREEK. The name of a rural school in the southeastern part of section 15 of Union Township. The schoolhouse site is by Spring Creek after which the school was named. In 1882 the school district, previously known as Sub-District No. 8, became Spring Creek Independent District No. 8.

SPRING GROVE. The name of a rural school at the forks of the highway near the north side of the northwest quarter of section 36 of Union Township, about a half mile south of Spring Creek and about a mile southwest of Spring Grove church. The school was named after the nearby station of Spring Grove.

SPRING GROVE. The locally descriptive name given to a body of native timber in the southeastern part of Union Township along Spring Creek, whence the name.

SPRING GROVE. The locally descriptive name of a church on the west side of section 30 of Concordia Township. The church site was located in a native grove and near Spring Creek, hence the name Spring Grove.

SPRING GROVE. The more or less descriptive name of a station on the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad near the west side of section 36 of Union Township.

STARR'S CAVE. The name of a natural cave in the northwest central part of section 19 of Tama Township near the northeast side of Flint River. It was named for W. H. Starr, the owner of the land. This is the name given by *Andreas' Atlas of Des Moines County*, page 85. W. H. Starr built his home near the cave in or near the year 1860. The house still exists. The wooded place about the cave has long been used as a playground or outing place for parties from the city of Burlington. W. H. Starr, a reputed graduate of Yale, long resided in Burlington, where he practiced as an attorney. He was often confused with his cousin, Henry W. Starr, also a long-time resident of the same city. Originally both cousins had the same given names, William Henry. To prevent confusion one reversed his given names and became known as Henry W. Starr. This Mr. Starr was a native of Middlebury, Vermont, born July 26, 1815. He graduated from Middlebury College in 1834, studied law in

¹⁵²Antrobus, *op. cit.*, I, 101.

the office of his uncle at Cincinnati, Ohio, and was admitted to practice in the spring of 1837. In the following November he began to practice in the then village of Burlington. He rapidly became eminent in his profession, accumulated property, and remained the rest of his life (44 years) a substantial citizen. His death occurred on October 30, 1881.¹⁵³

STONE CHURCH. The locally descriptive name of a church edifice erected in 1847¹⁵⁴ by the Baptists under the direction of Rev. James L. Gilmore. The site is in the southeastern corner of section 9 of Franklin Township. A cemetery is adjacent. The building was erected of stone, whence the name.

STONEY LONESOME. A locality in the city of Burlington so designated by the pioneers. It was a rocky ravine or depression now more or less obliterated, which separated South Hill from West Hill and in which lived James Fox Abrahams, an influential citizen and an early post-master. The name was more or less locally descriptive.

SULLIVAN'S SLOUGH. The early name of a river slough in the southeastern part of Concordia Township. It begins near the north side of section 32, runs southwest and south to Skunk slough near the east side of south section 6.¹⁵⁵ The slough was probably named for an early local landowner or settler in the vicinity, or possibly for a transient or a voyageur. As a coincidence it may be noted that in 1816 John C. Sullivan surveyed the northern boundary of Missouri near the vicinity of this slough.

SWAN CREEK. This name is erroneously given by Huebinger's *Atlas of the State of Iowa*, 1904, to a stream in Huron Township, better known as Swank Creek, (see below). The name, Swan Creek, was probably given because Swan Lake is in the course of the outlet of the stream, hence would be locally descriptive.

SWAN LAKE. A former lake, somewhat crescent shaped, about two miles long and nearly a quarter of a mile wide, situated in the southern part of sections 19 and 20 and the northern part of sections 29 and 30 of Huron Township. It was connected by a narrow slough with Bradley Lake situated a mile to the southwest.¹⁵⁶ Swan Lake was a remnant of an old river slough. It has been obliterated by drainage and detritus. This lake received its name from the fact that in pioneer days it was a frequent habitat for swans (*Olor columbianus*).

SWANK CREEK. The name given by *Andreas' Atlas of Des Moines County*, page 7, to a stream later known as Hawkeye Creek. The stream rises in the vicinity of the village of Mediapolis, in sections 23 and 26 of Yellow Spring Township, runs northeastwardly, reaching the lowlands

¹⁵³*Andreas' Atlas*, 1873, pp. 16, 23-24; *Portrait and Biographical Album of Des Moines County*, 1888, pp. 245-246; Edward H. Stiles, *Reminiscences and Sketches of Notable Lawyers and Public Men of Iowa*, 1914, pp. 24-26, 242-243, 367; J. S. Parvin, *The Early Bar of Iowa*, 1894, pp. 12-14.

¹⁵⁴*History of Des Moines County*, 1879, p. 614; *Andreas, op. cit.*, p. 65, erroneously gives the date 1840, the year of the land sales, which is too early, doubtless a typographical error.

¹⁵⁵*Andreas' Atlas*, p. 86.

¹⁵⁶*Andreas, ibid.*, p. 57.

in sections 13 of Huron Township where it now enters a drainage ditch across sections 24, 19, 20, 21 to Huron Slough. Swank Creek is the older and more appropriate name. The stream was named for Wesley Swank who owned land about the common corner of sections 11, 12, 13, and 14, on both sides of the stream. He and his brother Joshua were the first settlers of Huron Township, coming in 1835. They were natives of Hardin County, Kentucky. Joshua, the oldest of thirteen children, was born in 1798. Wesley lived on his claim until his death in 1850. He was succeeded by one of his sons, J. Lewis Swank, who remained on the farm until his death in 1890. Joshua Swank lived on his farm just north of his brother for fifty years or more, dying at an advanced age in Kansas, but was interred in the cemetery near his old home in Huron Township. He was the first postmaster in Huron Township. The names of Joshua Swank and his brother, Wesley Swank, appear in the Census of 1836, page 82, the latter erroneously as Westley Swank. For a fuller account of the family see *Andreas' Atlas of Des Moines County*, 1873, pages 32,57; and Merrill, *Yellow Spring and Huron*, pages 37, 57-59, 199. Huebinger, *Atlas of the State of Iowa*, corrupts the name Swank Creek to Swan Creek.

TAMA. The name of an early township created by the board of county commissioners on January 7, 1841, when the following record was made: "Also ordered township 71 north, range 2 west, including fractional township 71 north, range 1 west, be established under the name of Tama ¹⁵⁷ Township, and that the election be held therein on the first Monday of April next at the home of Mathew Latty." ¹⁵⁸ This early township of Tama comprised the present townships of Benton and Jackson.

This early township was named in honor of an Indian chief, Tama, a Sauk, who formerly resided in the vicinity. His village of wigwams was at the edge of the prairie in the southern part of Benton Township. Here he was buried. See Tama Town Prairie.

TAMA. An irregularly shaped township along the west bank of the Mississippi River, on the east side of Des Moines County, south of Benton and east of Flint River townships and north of the city of Burlington. It is the northern portion of the original Burlington Township and comprises the fractional part of congressional township 70 north, range 2 west. The growth of the city of Burlington separated the old Burlington Township into two isolated portions which led to the creation of two new townships.

The township was doubtless directly named after Tama Slough, the old time name for a channel of the Mississippi River in the northeastern part of the township. There is a probability that it may have been indirectly named for Tama, the Indian chief who had lived nearby in Benton Township.

Tama Township was created from the old Burlington Township by the

¹⁵⁷The spelling is Tamey in *History of Des Moines County*, 1879, p. 402.

¹⁵⁸Antrobus, *History of Des Moines County*, I, 511.

Board of Supervisors when they took action, June 10,¹⁵⁹ 1910, on a petition of Saint Vaughn and others asking for a division. Burlington Township was restricted to the corporate limits of the city of Burlington and the remainder of the old Burlington Township was created a new township with the name of Tama. On July 5, 1910, the Board of Supervisors restricted Tama Township to the portion north of the city of Burlington; the portion south of the city of Burlington was created a new township to be known as Concordia, which see.

TAMA SLOUGH. An old channel of the Mississippi River in the north-eastern part of Tama Township, represented by *Andreas' Atlas of Des Moines County*, 1873, page 85, as beginning in the southern part of section 1, running west and southwest across sections 2, 10, and 15, to near the center of section 21 where it entered O'Connell's Slough. The U. S. soil map, 1925, still marks the slough in about the same relative position though drainage and detritis have produced changes. The name is apparently for the Indian chief, Tama, a former denizen of the vicinity.

TAMA TOWN PRAIRIE. In pioneer days Benton Township was largely a wooded district. In the southern part of the township a prairie opening existed. On the margin of this prairie the Indian Chief Tama, "the man who makes the rocks tremble," had a village of wigwams. Because of this the pioneers named the locality Tama Town Prairie in memory of the Indian Chief Tama.¹⁶⁰ The name is also written Tamatown Prairie.

"*Taime Town Prairie*, (which is the last resting place of "Taime," or "Taiahmah," a Sac chief,) lies northeast of Casey, bordering upon the Mississippi bluffs. It is encircled with a heavy body of excellent timber, and is similar in character and cultivation to Casey Prairie."¹⁶¹

TIMBER LAKE. The name of a narrow channel in the southeastern part of section 16 and extending to the west central part of section 21 of Jackson Township. The above is as given by the U. S. soil map, 1925. *Andreas' Atlas*, page 58, represents the channel as longer, extending from the southwestern corner of section 10, across the east side of section 16, across 21 to near the center of 29. Drainage and detritis have made changes. As the channel was in the central portion of heavy, bottom timber, the name Timber Lake was locally descriptive. The channel is the remnant of an old river bed.

TORNADO. The name of a rural school in district Number 6 on the east side of section 23 of Danville Township, about two miles east and a mile and a half south of the village of Danville. This is where the school is located by *Andreas' Atlas*, page 73, and the U. S. soil map, 1925. Antrobus¹⁶² locates the school in the west central part of the section along the diagonal highway or the old plank road, over a half

¹⁵⁹Antrobus, *op. cit.*, I, p. 516, gives two different dates, June 10 and June 30, 1910.

¹⁶⁰Antrobus, *History of Des Moines County*, I, pp. 512, 516.

¹⁶¹Newhall, *Glimpse of Iowa in 1846*, p. 24.

¹⁶²*History of Des Moines County*, 1915, I, 539.

mile west of the true location unless there has been a removal. The exact location apparently is in the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of the section.

Mr. Howard A. Mathews, of Danville, Iowa, gives the information that the Tornado school was called the Carden school up to May 23, 1872, when a tornado destroyed the building. A new schoolhouse was built and the name changed to Tornado school, obviously in memory of the disaster, hence a locally descriptive name. See also Carden.

TYLER LAKE. On some maps it is Tyler's Pond. It was nearly a mile long and extended southeastwardly from the northwest quarter into the southeast quarter of section 17 of Huron Township. It was named for Jahalon Tyler, a pioneer resident of the vicinity.

UNION. This township lies on the south side of Des Moines County, south of Flint River, west of Concordia, and east of Augusta townships. It comprises the fractional part of congressional township 69 north, range 3 west, north of the Skunk River. The township was laid out in 1836, sectionized in 1837, and placed on the market in 1838. Settlement began in 1833 with Isaac Canterbury, followed by William Walters, Young L. Hughes,¹⁶³ Joseph York, John R. Moore, Samuel Hunt, and James and Alexander Hilleary, all of whom came in 1833.¹⁶⁴

Union Township was created by the Board of County Commissioners during the session held in January, 1841. As originally constituted the civil township comprised congressional township 69 and fractional 68, range 3, and township 68, range 2.¹⁶⁵

"On the 7th of January, 1841, the board of county commissioners of Des Moines County caused to be entered of record: "Ordered that township 69 north, range 3 west, and fractional parts of township 68 north, range 3 west, be constituted and organized a township under the name of 'Union Township', and an election be held on the first Monday of April, next, at the Union schoolhouse in said township."¹⁶⁶

The township originally had extensive areas of timber, such land being much desired by the pioneer settlers. The trees were usually oak, maple, walnut, ash, elm, hickory, etc.

The name of the township is apparently after that of the schoolhouse where the first election was held, as may be noticed in the constituting act, hence a locally descriptive name.

In the United States the name Union is very popular for minor local places. At least sixteen states have a Union County and in Iowa forty-one counties have a Union Township. The name is an ethical one, in-

¹⁶³The name of this individual is usually given in the local histories as T. L. Hughes. The *Census* of 1836, as published in 1898, page 85, gives the name as Young L. Hughes, presumably correct. The error is doubtless due to one form of the old-fashioned manuscript initial letter Y being easily mistaken for a T. The same *Census*, page 87, gives Isaac Canterbury as Canterbury, an unusual spelling if correct.

¹⁶⁴*Andreas' Atlas*, 1873, p. 89; *History of Des Moines County*, 1879, p. 591; *Antrob's History of Des Moines County*, 1915, I, 509.

¹⁶⁵*History of Des Moines County*, 1879, p. 402.

¹⁶⁶Antrob's, I, p. 509. Hull, *Census of Iowa* for 1880, p. 685, erroneously gives the date "when constituted" as 1836. This is the year when the congressional township was sectionized by the U. S. surveyor.

dicative of sentiment prevailing at the time of the naming, "union now and forever, one and inseparable."

UNION. The name of a rural school, number 5, near the forks of the highway on the east side of section 9 of Pleasant Grove Township, over a mile and a half west of the village of Pleasant Grove. The claim is made that here was erected the first schoolhouse in Pleasant Grove Township.¹⁶⁷

UNION. The name of a rural school in the north central part of section 16 of Union Township. At this schoolhouse the organizing election of Union Township was held on the first Monday in April, 1841. The school receives its name from an ethical ideal of the community in which it is situated, hence a locally descriptive name. In 1882 the school district, previously known as Sub-District No. 7, became Union Independent District No. 7.

UNION. The name of a rural school at the forks of the highway in the southeastern corner of section 14 of Washington Township, a mile west and a half mile north of the village of Roscoe, and two miles west of Union school in Yellow Spring Township.

UNION. The name of a rural school near the northeastern corner of west section 19 of Yellow Spring Township, about a mile east and a half mile north of the village of Roscoe, also two miles east of Union school in Washington Township.

UNION ACADEMY. The first schoolhouse in Union Township was built of logs in 1837. It was situated near the bend of the highway in the northern part of section 27. This is presumably the school that was incorporated as The Union Academy of Des Moines County by the legislature of the Territory of Iowa by an act approved January 23, 1839. In 1840 the legislature of the Territory of Iowa enacted a law establishing the public schools.

UPPER AUGUSTA ROAD. The locally descriptive name given to the highway running southwestwardly from the west side of the city of Burlington across the north central part of Union Township to the village of Augusta. The highway is mostly in sections 1, 2, 3, 9, 8, 7, and 18. The name is in reference to the Lower and Middle Augusta roads.

VANCES FERRY. The name given to the ferry across the Skunk River, a short distance above its mouth, on the river road from Burlington to Fort Madison, by Colton's Map of Iowa, 1852. The name was doubtless for the proprietor.

VANDYKE. The name of a rural post office in existence before 1860. Colton's Map of Iowa, 1862, locates the post office in or near the west central part of section 8 of Union Township on the highway from Burlington to Augusta. The name frequently has the form Van Dyke. The post office was named for a prominent local landowner, probably J. Vandyke.¹⁶⁸

¹⁶⁷*History of Des Moines County*, 1879, p. 615.

¹⁶⁸*Andreas' Atlas*, p. 89.

The post office of Van Dyke, Des Moines County, Iowa, was established on September 14, 1857, with the appointment of Franklin Wilcox, postmaster. He was succeeded by Richard Stone, October 27, 1863, who served until the post office was discontinued on March 22, 1864. The post office was re-established on May 19, 1864, with the appointment of Nancy A. Storer, postmaster, who served until the office was finally discontinued on May 15, 1866.

WALNUT HILL. The more or less descriptive name given to the farm home of R. B. Foster at the cross highways in the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 17 of Danville Township. Mr. Foster was a native of Culpepper County, Virginia. He came to Des Moines County in 1852, where he became a prominent farmer.¹⁶⁹

WAPELLO ROAD. The locally descriptive name given to the highway running from the northwestern part of the city of Burlington to the center of section 11 of Flint River Township, thence due north, passing by the west side of the village of Mediapolis, continuing north over two miles, thence bearing westwardly leaving Des Moines County on the north side of the northeast quarter of section 3 of Yellow Spring Township, continuing northwardly to the town of Wapello, the county-seat of Louisa County, whence the name of the road.

WASHINGTON. This township is in the northwestern corner of Des Moines County, west of Yellow Spring and north of Pleasant Grove townships. It comprises congressional township 72 north, range 4, west. As the township was almost entirely a prairie it was settled somewhat later than were the other townships of Des Moines County which were more favored with supplies of wood and water. Among the first settlers were the members of the family of R. A. McElhinney, long time residents of sections 1 and 12. Washington Township was included in Pleasant Grove Township when the latter was created on January 7, 1841. Washington Township was established in 1852 by order of the county judge on presentation of a petition of certain citizens.¹⁷⁰ The township was doubtless directly or indirectly named in memory of General George Washington (1732-1799), the military leader of the American Revolution and the first president (1789-1797) of the United States.

WASHINGTON. The name of a rural school in the southeastern corner of section 2 of Washington Township, about three miles west of the village of Garland and at the headwaters of Honey Creek. The school received its name from the township in which it is situated.

WESLEY CHAPEL. A rural pioneer church on the farm of an early settler, C. W. Hukill. It was apparently located on the west side of the southwest quarter of west section 33 of Huron Township. *Andreas' Atlas* page 57, indicates a cemetery at this place. See also Merrill, *Yellow Spring and Huron*, pages 105 and 329. The name of the chapel was in memory of John Wesley, the founder of the Methodist church. The local organization was known as the Wesleysans. The original log build

¹⁶⁹*Ibid.*, pp. 19, 42, (pictures of home and vicinity) 73.

¹⁷⁰*Antrobus*, I, p. 555.

ing was erected at Yellow Spring. In 1846 the building was taken down and removed about two miles east and rebuilt as Wesley Chapel, where for ten or more years services were held. The congregation was disbanded in 1859.¹⁷¹

WEST BURLINGTON. This village is mostly located on the north side of the northwest quarter of section 36 of Flint River Township, about three miles northwest of the city of Burlington. The name is more or less locally descriptive. In the village are located the machine shops of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad and the foundry of the Murray Iron Works. The village was incorporated in 1884.

WEST HILL. The locally descriptive name for a prominent hill in the western part of the city of Burlington.

WHIPSAW SLOUGH. The name of a former blind slough, beginning near the north side of section 21 of Tama Township, ran southwest to near the southwest corner of the same section, thence southeast to O'Connell Slough in the northern part of the northwest quarter of section 28 of the same township. The general shape was that of a whipsaw, hence the name is a locally descriptive one. Drainage has more or less obliterated or changed the old slough. It is well represented in *Andreas' Atlas*, page 85; the U. S. Soil map, 1925, indicates considerable change.

WILLOW LAKE. A small body of water in the southern part of section 28 and the northern part of section 33 of Huron Township. The name is due to the growth of willows about the lake.

WINNEBAGO. The name of a rural school at the forks of the highway on the west side of section 8 of Union Township in the vicinity of a former post office known as Vandyke. In 1882 the school district, previously known as Sub-District No. 2, became Winnebago Independent District No. 2. The school was directly or indirectly named in memory of the Winnebago tribe of Indians.

WOLF BRANCH. The name given by the pioneers to a small stream in the southwestern part of Danville Township which led into Skunk River.¹⁷² Presumably the stream is the one which flows southward from section 31, crossing section 6 of Augusta Township. The name is due to the former prevalence of wolves in the timber along the course of the stream.

YARMOUTH. A village on the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy (formerly the Burlington and Northwestern) Railroad in the north central part of section 21 of Washington Township. The village was apparently founded in the seventies. The Iowan village was doubtless directly or indirectly named for Yarmouth, on the east coast of England, County of Norfolk. Quite a number of settlers of Des Moines County were immigrants from England.

Yarmouth, England, is in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, 122 miles north northeast of London. It is along a tongue of land between

¹⁷¹Blair's *Historical Address*, 1876, pp. 5, 7.

¹⁷²*History of Des Moines County*, 1879, p. 578.

the North Sea and the Yare River; that is, at or near the mouth of the Yare, hence the name Yarmouth.

Places with the name Yarmouth are not numerous, but there are a county and a town in the western part of Nova Scotia, a village and township in Cumberland County, Maine; a village and township in Barnstable County, Massachusetts; and a village in Elgin County, Ontario. There is also Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, County of Hampshire, south coast of England.

The post office of Yarmouth, Des Moines County, Iowa, was created from a pre-existing post office in the vicinity (about a mile to the east) known as "La Vega" (Charles V. Woodford, postmaster) by change of name on November 18, 1881. The change of name was in accord with the newly established village of Yarmouth. The subsequent postmasters were: Charlie W. Woodford, December 6, 1881; John W. Albright, November 14, 1882; Henry W. Shirk, August 29, 1883; David Pickering, January 7, 1885; Ollie Oberman, February 16, 1887; Charles Frye, November 7, 1891; Albert L. Clive, April 9, 1894; George Zion, August 30, 1894; Amos S. Welch, March 16, 1898; John B. Jones, October 16, 1901; Lauretta Jones, June 10, 1912; Willis H. Featherby, October 1, 1915; Henry C. Abel, December 4, 1916; and Richard W. Carlson, August 6, 1919, who was still serving in 1936.

YELLOW SPRING. The locally descriptive name of a fine spring of carbonated chalybeate water near the middle of the south side of section 36 of Yellow Spring Township, about a hundred yards or so north of the south section line. Near this spring the first settlements in Yellow Spring Township were made in the fall of 1834, two of the settlers being Jacob Westfall and Allen Elliot.¹⁷³ The name of the spring was suggested by the yellowish deposit of iron (ferrie) oxide. The maps of J. Calvin Smith, 1844 and 1854, give the name of Yellow Spring as "Yellow Spa."

YELLOW SPRING. The name given to a Presbyterian Church in Yellow Spring Township in the vicinity of Yellow Spring, whence the name. The congregation was organized on September 12, 1840, by Rev. J. A. Carnahan of Logansport, Indiana. On April 13, 1870, the congregation united with that of Round Prairie to form a new one to be known as the First Presbyterian Church of Kossuth.¹⁷⁴

YELLOW SPRING. The name of a pioneer hamlet or projected village supposedly in section 36 of Yellow Spring Township, near the locally noted Yellow Spring. Jacob Westfall settled in the vicinity in 1834. His claim included the spring. He soon afterwards platted a village site which he named Columbus. Some lots were sold and a few houses erected. A store and other small pioneer industries were apparently undertaken. When the establishment of the post office was impending,

¹⁷³Elliot is the spelling given by the *Census* 1836, and *Andreas' Atlas*, 1873. Merrill consistently gives the name as Eliot.

¹⁷⁴Blair's *Historical Address*, 1876, p. 5; Merrill, pp. 336-337.

on the suggestion of a resident, Dr. Samuel Fullenwider,¹⁷⁵ the proposed name was Yellow Spring, and the village took the same name. When the organizing election for Yellow Spring Township was held on the first Monday of April, 1841, it was held at the home of L. C. Hutchinson in the hamlet of Yellow Spring. A post office was early established and intermittently maintained for nearly twenty years. The nearness to Kossuth with its better location eventually caused the hamlet of Yellow Spring to lapse. The name is frequently given as Yellow Springs, as on Hall's map, 1857, and others.

YELLOW SPRING. This township lies on the north side of Des Moines County, west of Huron, north of Benton and Franklin, and east of Washington townships. It comprises congressional townships 72 north, range 3 west, and the west two tiers of sections of congressional township 72 north, range two west, thus having 48 sections, being eight miles east and west and six miles north and south. The civil township was created in April, 1834, under the name of Round Prairie Precinct, and as then constituted also included what is now Huron Township. In April, 1848, Yellow Spring Township was reduced to its present size by partition on creation of Huron Township.

Settlement began in 1834, in section 36, with Jacob Westfall and Allen Elliot (a brother of Mrs. Westfall). The land was placed on the market in 1835. Thomas and David E. Blair, natives of Pennsylvania, prospected the region the same year and soon afterwards the former settled in sections 21 to 23, the latter in section 36, in the vicinity known as Round Prairie.

Andreas' Atlas consistently, but erroneously, names the township Yellow Springs, as also does the *History of Des Moines County* issued in 1879. The name of the township is due to a fine large spring, known as Yellow Spring, situated in the southern part of section 36 of the township, hence a locally descriptive name.¹⁷⁶

Places with the name Yellow Spring occur in Blair and Lebanon counties in Pennsylvania, and in Hampshire County, West Virginia; and as Yellow Springs in Greene County, Ohio (the home of Antioch College), and in Hancock County, Tennessee.

Yellow Spring Township was created by the Board of County Com-

¹⁷⁵Merrill spells the name Fullenwider; Antrobus gives it as Fullenwester, also three or more times as Fullenwider. He was a member of the Senate of the First Legislative Assembly of Iowa and the *Official Register of Iowa* spells the name Fullinwider, which should be the correct form, but probably is not. Two of his sons, John Huston and Samuel, were members of Company K, Fourteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry. In the *Register and Record of Iowa Soldiers*, vol. 2, page 367, the name is given as Fullenwider. This is also the spelling used by Blair in his *Historical Address* and is undoubtedly correct.

"He got home at the age of ninety-two years, at the home of his daughter, the widow of the late Judge J. W. McDill, a Creston (typographical error for Preston), Iowa."—Merrill, p. 54. See his portrait in *Antiochus' History*, I, facing p. 122.

The *Biographical Register of Des Moines County*, 1905, p. 1621, states: "Dr. Fullenwider passed away at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Narcissa J. McDill, of Preston, Iowa, Nov. 15, 1876, and was survived by the following children: J. H. Fullenwider, of Maquoket; Narcissa J., the widow of the late Judge J. W. McDill, of Preston; Samuel, who is living in Belleville, Ill.; and A. L. Fullenwider, of Colorado."

¹⁷⁶Merrill, pp. 19, 198.

missioners during the session held in January, 1841, and apparently christened Yellow Springs Township. As originally constituted the newly created township comprised the present townships of Yellow Spring and Huron. During the session held in April, 1848, the eastern portion was created into a new township and named Huron.¹⁷⁷

On January 7, 1841 the Board of County Commissioners entered on the record the following: "Ordered that township 72 north, range 3 west, and township 72 north, range 2 west, including the fractional township 72 north, range 1 west, be constituted under the name of Yellow Springs Township, and that an election be had at the house of L. C. Hutchinson in the village of Yellow Springs on the first Monday of April next."¹⁷⁸

YELLOW SPRING. The name of a pioneer post office in section 36 of Yellow Spring Township in the vicinity of a spring known as Yellow Spring after which the post office was named. The post office was established on June 16, 1841, with the appointment of Elijah Wood, postmaster, who served until the name was changed, and the office transferred, to Kossuth, on May 1, 1850. A previous name of the post office was Jacksonville, which see.

The post office of Yellow Spring was re-established on October 4, 1850, with the re-appointment of Elijah Wood, postmaster. His successors were: Cyrus Claypole, March 22, 1851; and William Messenger, February 4, 1852, under whom the post office was finally discontinued on September 24, 1860.

YELLOW SPRING CREEK. This stream rises by several branches in or near the west side of section 35, the central and northwest parts of section 36, and the west side of section 31 of Yellow Spring Township, flows southeast across Benton Township, receiving numerous branches from both sides, originally reaching Tama Slough near the south side of section 2 of Tama Township, but recently changed by a drainage ditch to a channel of the Mississippi River near the center of section 1. The name of the stream is due to the large spring, known as Yellow Spring, in section 36 of Yellow Spring Township, one of the sources of the stream.

ZION. The name of a rural school in the central part of section 29 of Franklin Township. The school was named for Jonathan Zion, an early pioneer and a prominent farmer of the vicinity whose farm was adjacent to or included the site of the schoolhouse.¹⁷⁹ Mr. Zion came to the vicinity in 1839 or before.¹⁸⁰

ADDENDA

With reference to Bluff Dale (above), when the post office was re-established on July 7, 1851, the postmaster was Eber M. Bradley, after whom Bradley Lake was named.

¹⁷⁷*History of Des Moines County*, 1879, pp. 402-403.

¹⁷⁸Antrobus, I, p. 518.

¹⁷⁹*Andreas' Atlas of Des Moines County*, 1873, p. 65.

¹⁸⁰*History of Des Moines County*, 1879, p. 614.

SUMMARY

In Des Moines County there may be found as many as 326 place-names. Of these about 98 are repetitions, thus giving a net total of 228 distinct names. The repetitions, however, almost without exception name different places, or in other words in Des Moines County there are approximately 326 places or objects with names.

The places with locally descriptive names are by far the largest group. To this class belong 185 names, or a little more than 56.7 per cent of the total number. The percentage is apparently unusually large, doubtless due to the much varied topography. The places in the next largest group, numbering 71, are in honor of local pioneers or later residents. This group exceeds 21.7 per cent of the total number, which is strikingly large. Places named after prominent men number eleven or less than 3.4 per cent, seemingly small. The total number of personal names hence is 82, or slightly over 25 per cent. The transferred names are only ten, exceeding three per cent, a very small number. Only four names of biblical origin were found, little more than 1.2 per cent. Names of ethical import are 16, nearly five per cent, a much better showing. The former Indian inhabitants are remembered in eleven names or nearly 3.4 per cent. Six names refer to animals, over 1.8 per cent. Seven places have nicknames, nearly 2.1 per cent. The residue, less 1.5 per cent, comprises mongrel or miscellaneous names, usually there being about them a deficiency of information to classify properly.

Places with locally descriptive names comprise several natural groups, depending upon the reason for the naming, such as sylvan, topographical, proximity to other places, location, and for various other obvious reasons.

Names of sylvan origin, that is places with trees about or nearby, number 25. Of creeks there are Brush, Cedar (two of them), and Cottonwood; also Cottonwood Slough. Schools bear the names of Glenwood, Hazel Grove, Lind Grove, and Piney Woods; and two with patrons aspiring have the legend "Brush College." Three cemeteries are Aspen Grove, Greenwood, and Hazel Grove; and two farm homes are Hazel Grove

and Walnut Hill. Hickory Point was a hamlet, Lind Grove is a church as well as a strip of woods, Oak Grove is a church while Spring Grove is applied to a body of timber as well as to a station. The most important sylvan name is Pleasant Grove Township. The list concludes with Timber Lake and Willow Lake.

Places named after topographic features form an impressive list. Of post offices there were Bluff Dale, Green Bay, Lavega, Limestone, Northfield, and Sand Ridge. Localities are Bluff, Cascade, Dale, Rocky Point, Sand Ridge, and Stony Lonesome. Stations are Cascade and Sandridge. Other places here classified are Cascade, a waterfall; Flint Hills, a hamlet; Island 365 and Island 371; and Mediapolis, a village; a total of 19.

With the topographical names should be included the four hills of the city of Burlington, namely: North Hill, Prospect Hill, South Hill, and West Hill. The parks may well be enumerated here; Burlington Park, Central Park, North Park, Flint Hills State Park, along with Fair Ground (the place of exposition). Here also may be mentioned Bogus Hollow, a place of evil reputation. One hamlet was named from a topographic feature, Huron, after the adjacent island of that name. Of prairies there are North Prairie and Round Prairie: after the latter there was named a pioneer precinct as well as an early church. This gives a total of 34 places of topographic interest.

There are numerous schools and school districts which naturally fall into the list of locally descriptive names, the reasons therefore varying widely according to circumstances. Local, usually independent, school districts are frequently named after some hamlet included within the district. Such districts are Danville, Kingston, Kossuth, Latty, and Northfield. Other schools named after a nearby hamlet or a post office, existing or now defunct, are Augusta, Centerville, Hawkeye, Lavega, and Spring Grove. Thus ten are listed.

Schools which derive their names from some feature of topography are Belle Plaine, Big Slough, Buena Vista, Fairview (two of them), Limestone, Park, Prairie Grove, Rock

Point, and Sandridge. Here also may be included the school district of North Prairie. This gives eleven more to those of the preceding group, a total of 21.

Schools named after nearby creeks are Cedarville, Flint River, Long Creek, Long Creek School Number 2, South Flint, Spring Creek, and Dry Branch, seven more, total 28.

Schools in the list of miscellaneous locally descriptive names are Alpha, Border Ruffian, Center, District No. 1, District No. 7 (two), Independent, Plank Road, Rising Sun, and Rock Bottom. Two schools, Franklin and Washington, are named after including townships. These twelve bring the total to forty, which is slightly more than 21.6 per cent of the locally descriptive names or little less than 12.3 per cent of the total number of names in Des Moines County.

The names of the nineteen highways, with one exception, are all locally descriptive, usually indicative of origin, location, direction or destination, and occasionally construction or use. Each is usually called a road, preceded by its proper name, as Agency, Augusta-Danville-Yarmouth, Bottom, Fort Madison, Huron and Northfield, Iowa City, Irish Ridge, Long Creek, Lower Augusta, Middle Augusta, Middletown, Mount Pleasant, Pleasant Grove, Skunk River Bottom, Upper Augusta, and Wapello, in all sixteen. There is also an early turnpike known as Plank Road, the name indicating its construction. To this group may be added Lovers Lane, a total of eighteen. Here also may be included the three railways traversing the county, namely the Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Northern Railway; Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad; and the Muscatine, Burlington, and Southern Railway; totaling twenty-one with descriptive names.

Creeks with locally descriptive names are Big, Big Hollow (two), Cascade, Crooked, Hawkeye, Honey (two), Knotty, Long (two), Little Flint, North Fork of Flint, Spring, and Yellow Spring. To this list belongs Flint River, little more than a creek; also Spring Branch, Cold Spring Branch, and Dry Branch. This gives a total of nineteen.

Places named after nearby creeks or rivers are Des Moines County; Flint River, a township; Long Creek and Spring

Creek, churches: Skunk River Station, a stopping place on the railway; and South Flint, a former post office. Here also may be included Skunk River Bottom, self explanatory, total seven.

Owing to much bottom land there are many sloughs. Those with locally descriptive names are Dead (two), Flint, Huron, Iowa, Running, Skunk, and Whipsaw, in all eight.

Lakes with locally descriptive names are Clear, Forked, Mud, and Sand, making a total of four.

Churches with locally descriptive names are Spring Grove, Stone Church, and Yellow Spring, all three very or quite early in organization and building.

Townships named after hamlets within their borders are Augusta, Danville, Franklin, Huron, and Yellow Spring; also Flint Hills, an early precinct. Burlington Township received its name from the city. Two townships, namely Concordia and Union, were named after included schools.

Miscellaneous places with locally descriptive names number fifteen and are Franklin Mills, Huron, Pleasant Grove, and Yellow Spring, post offices: Centreville, Danville, Danville Center, and Yellow Spring, hamlets: besides Huron Station, Picnic Point (locality), Tornado (school), Rush Island, Kingston Station, West Burlington (village), and Yellow Spring (a watering place).

When the imposing list of locally descriptive names is studied there appear some interesting comparisons. The sylvan names are over 13.5 per cent of the group; highways are slightly less than 11.4 per cent; lakes, sloughs, creeks, and near creeks combined are nearly 16.8 per cent; the schools are a little more than 21.6 per cent, or, including those of sylvan origin, over 24.8 per cent; topographic features name over 18.3 per cent, or if schools of topographic interest are included over 24.3 per cent. Miscellaneous items make up the remaining 18.4 per cent.

The next largest group is that of personal names, numbering 71; places named after local pioneers or later residents, along with eleven other places named in honor of a few prominent men of the outside in some way associated with the

lives of the settlers. All in all a survey of this group makes an interesting study.

Early pioneers are recalled by eleven local, usually short-lived, post offices such as Albright, Cora, Dodgeville, Fox's Landing, Kingston, Kline, Latta, Linton, Parrish, Sperry, and Vandyke. Of these only Sperry is still existing. Some of these post offices were in or near hamlets which waned with the passing of time, though a few increased and still exist.

Places or stations with the names of early or later residents are Burkhart's Point, Garland, Kemper, Moffat's, Mullahy, Patterson, Patterson's Hollow, Ream, and Snider. Early ferries are recalled in Gibson's Ferry and Vances Ferry. Casey Prairie recalls the sturdy pioneer, Randolph Casey of the vicinity of the later hamlet of Dodgeville. There is also Mills Prairie. Other men are recalled by Crapo Park, Hunt Road, Johnson Island, Linns Point (a cemetery), O'Connell Island, O'Connell Slough, Roscoe, Starr's Cave, and Sullivan's Slough; along with Richland Tavern, its like being a convenience or a necessity to the frontier rover. A formidable array, such as they are, in all 23 of them, so far total 34.

Twelve rural schools bear the names of early settlers as Carden, Clark's, Darbyshire, Holland, Hunter, Lewins, McElhinney, Mason, Nichols, Reiter, Snyder, and Zion.

The early settlers preferred to dwell near a stream where wood and water were convenient, the water a necessity of life and wood badly needed for construction and fuel. At least nine creeks bring to mind this trait and rescue from oblivion such men as Butler, Dolbee, Haight, Hinson, Malchow, Paul, Smith (two of them), and Swank. Even the ponds recall Barlow, Black, Bowers, Cook, and Heaton. Larger bodies of water called lakes give us Bradley, Gates, Ray, and Tyler. There is also the artificial lake known as Lake Starker.

Three springs bear the names of the owners or early patrons as Breckinridge, Carter, Clark, and Johnson. The first and last name being the earlier and later name of the same spring, at one time used as a baptismal font.

A church for many years had the name of its chief promoter,

the early pioneer, Robert Avery. There is in addition Dennet Chapel.

Prominent men who were household names to the early settlers were honored as follows. Among the presidents are Jackson with a township and a post office, Lincoln by a school, and Washington by a township. The statesman Benton has a township; Franklin, the philosopher and statesman, was supposedly directly or indirectly honored by a hamlet, long since defunct, but the name is preserved by the including township and a school within its borders; Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, receives recognition with a village; and the admirers of General Sherman bestowed his name upon a school. The political followers of John Bell of Tennessee, legislator and presidential candidate, attached his name to a school. Wesley Chapel recalls John Wesley, the founder of a church which has greatly increased its membership with the passing years. Asbury Church brings to mind a noted, early bishop thus commemorated by his admirers. Only ten men with eleven places receiving recognition; truly a small number but greatly revealing the respect held by the early settler who at best had little contact with the world beyond the great river. The pioneer lived largely within a tiny realm circumscribed by his horizon. His information he gathered mostly from those who came from beyond unto him.

A perusal of the personal and transferred names plainly indicates that the early settlers were mostly if not entirely Americans of English ancestry.

The pioneers did not have much contact with the Indians, if the short list of Indian names is at all representative. The aborigines had apparently largely removed westward before the settlers appeared. The list though short is important. Heading the list is Black Hawk Springs followed by Huron Island, aboriginal enough. Tama Town Prairie indicates the village of the chief and where he found his grave. The derivatives are Tama, the pioneer township; as well as Tama, the present day township; then there is Tama Slough, the chief's hunting ground for waterfowl. The name of the tribe Winnebago is given to a school. Oquawka Ferry is directly named

after the village at the east end of the ferry in Illinois, but the name is also indirectly of Indian origin as it is a white man's approximation to a Sauk and Fox Indian word. There is also Skunk River, a poor translation of the name given it by the Fox Indians. In addition there is the name, "Shokko-kon," one of the forms as written by the pioneers, undoubtedly originating from a Fox Indian name of a place. The list concludes with Indian Spring, probably, another name for Black Hawk Spring.

The list of biblical names is short. Only four names appear, namely Pisgah, Sharon, Shiloh, and Shinar, all churches. The reflection of the religious life of the community, however, is greatly supplemented from other lists, thus being much more than the meager present list may seem to indicate.

The pioneer had ethical ideas which he often associated with his concepts of religion. These are portrayed in the naming of fifteen schools and a post office. These names are Amity, with its derivative Amityville (a post office), Columbia, Concordia, Eureka, Excelsior (two), Harmony, Hope, Liberty (two), Union (four), along with Union Academy.

Notwithstanding their great importance to the pioneers, animals get little consideration so far as the naming of places is concerned. Only three mammals are remembered in Buffalo Springs, Otter Island, and Wolf Branch. Three names are of avian origin: Eagle Island, Swan Lake, and Swan Creek, only two birds. The list seems astonishingly brief.

There are only four separate nicknames. Bunkum and Pegtown are the names of rural schools. Jimtown is the local name for a pioneer, short-lived hamlet. The sobriquet or nickname of the state of Iowa, Hawkeye, was formerly used for a post office and is now used directly or indirectly for two schools and a creek. In two other cases, a creek and a school, the use of the name Hawkeye appears to be locally descriptive. In all there are seven places with nicknames.

The transferred names number only ten. These are Augusta, Burlington, Columbus, Danville, Middletown, and Yarmouth, pioneer villages; Hartford and Navarre, early post

offices; Mount Vernon, a school; and Rock Spring, a church.

The residue comprises five names which may temporarily be classified as unknown. These are Diamond, a school, perhaps an ethical name; Fan, the name of a long since discontinued post office which may have been named for some member of the postmaster's family; Fernal Island, possibly a personal name or else in some way connected with the steamboat navigation; Green College, a school, perhaps a personal name or an allusion to color used in decorating the building; and Portland, a school, the name itself directly or indirectly going back to Portland, Maine.

An attentive review of the whole subject as here presented brings an overwhelming conclusion. The pioneer with innate spontaneousness evidently named places to fit obvious conditions. The process of thought must fit into his life or he would have none of it. Anything else was beyond his ken so far as he cared. Though many were heavily endowed with native ability, the inevitable mental concept, if any, was why should he live and work beyond his horizon or otherwise than as to him was obviously indicated.

The long list of locally descriptive names fitted conditions as the pioneer found them, becoming a part of his life and activities. The list records 185, or over 56.7 per cent. The names of 71 settlers are attached to the landscape or constructions throughout the county. The ten prominent men from the outside honored in eleven names were only those who reached the life of the settlers. The personal names add 82 in number and over 25.1 per cent, total so far 267 or 81.9 per cent. The transferred names, ten, over three percent, reflect old home ties or early attachments. Ethical ideas and religious affiliations gave twenty additions, over six per cent, total 297 or 91.1 per cent. That the Indians affected the settlers but little is shown by only eleven names; the animals, beyond the necessary routine of life, less, six names; the sense of humor found an outlet in nicknames, only a few of which have been preserved, seven names, total 321 names or nearly 98.5 per cent. So far as a reflection of the lives of the settlers is concerned, a full record of the five remaining

names would doubtless give an even hundred per cent. In other words the true pioneer in a large measure lived unto himself; self-reliant, unafraid, immutable,¹⁸¹ and imperturbable. From him came the veterans for the impending conflict.

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¹⁸¹In the sense of becoming a permanent resident, not a rover, and not necessarily unadaptable to change or betterment.

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EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

REORGANIZATION OF STATE DEPARTMENTS

One of the major tasks which the 48th General Assembly of Iowa pledged itself to undertake was that of reorganizing, and consolidating if possible, the various departments and divisions of state government which have arisen within the past quarter of a century or more, due to the gradual extension of the regulatory power of the state into ever broadening fields. While the full task is not yet completed, the legislature has effected a reorganization of those departments having in their care the historical and library services of the state, of which a brief mention is here made.

By provisions of the law, known as House File 174, which became a law February 16, 1939, the former twelve man board of trustees was reduced in numbers, though still granted the full charge of all historical, library, archival, and museum work of the old departments involved, departments which centered chiefly in the state historical building at Des Moines.

The new board of three members, organized with George A. Wilson, Governor, as chairman; Jessie M. Parker, Superintendent of Public Instruction, secretary; and Richard F. Mitchell, Chief Justice of the Iowa Supreme Court to represent the court, has under its control the following departments:

The Iowa State Department of History and Archives

The Iowa State Traveling Library

The Iowa State Law Library

The Iowa State Medical Library

The Iowa State Traveling Library consolidates the work formerly done by the Iowa Traveling Library Commission, the general division of the Iowa State Library, and a major part of the materials of the economics and sociology division of that library. This merger of the three divisions greatly increases the field of the usefulness of the library by enlarg-

ing the number of available and useful books for state-wide circulation for rural and traveling library services.

The board of trustees appointed Blanche A. Smith of Indianola as head of the Iowa Traveling Library. Miss Smith has been for some time secretary of the state library commission in charge of the traveling library work under that commission, and has had training and long experience in library work.

The Iowa State Library from the very first has been one of the state institutions in which the people have taken great pride. The interesting story of its history from its establishment in the territorial capital at Burlington, through the aid of a congressional appropriation contained in the very act creating the Territory of Iowa, and the subsequent moves of the library, first to Iowa City, and later to Des Moines, has been well told by Johnson Brigham in the *Annals of Iowa*, Vol. X, pages 482-538, 590-628.

For the first time the law and the medical libraries are completely severed from the general state library, as the growing importance of their specialized collections to the two professional groups was recognized. The board of trustees appointed B. Bernard Druker of Marshalltown as first assistant law librarian. Mr. Druker is a graduate of the law department of the State University of Iowa and has been actively engaged in the practice of law. He also had experience as a student law librarian at Iowa City, and was on the editorial staff of the *Iowa Law Review*.

The State medical library, which has grown to great usefulness under Dr. Jeannette D. Throckmorton, will continue in her hands.

The Iowa State Department of History and Archives, or the "Historical Department" as it is known to all Iowa, is the product of fifty years of service and sacrifice on the part of faithful and devoted lovers of Iowa. Yet while it is appreciated by the many people of the state who regard it as a necessary part of the educational system of the state, it is only at the beginning of its usefulness, depending upon the support it receives from the people and their representatives.

The recent celebration of the centennial year of Iowa territory greatly stimulated interest in the work and importance of the department. The young people especially have for long patronized the department for study of the history of the state and its people, its physical features and natural resources, its wild life of forest and stream. All this fascinating story of Iowa's first century may be found in the priceless collections and exhibitions which the department preserves and displays as custodian of the history of Iowa.

The specialized historical library of the department has also grown in usefulness and importance. Its collection of materials for research in its particular field is one of the best in the country, though far from complete. The library is much consulted by patriotic and historical societies and federal agencies as an invaluable storehouse of reliable information of historical events and records, and of family genealogies.

The publication of the *Annals of Iowa*, now entering its forty-sixth year, is but another of the fruits of the historical activity of the department.

Although itself a medium for the preservation of historical materials, the growing importance of archival work was recognized by including the name archives in the new title of the department. Work in this division has increased far beyond the capacity of the department to find either storage room for the collections, or to be able to classify and maintain catalogs of the same, or even to keep the material in place for ready reference. The disadvantages of this situation is obvious.

A valuable amendment to the power of the Curator over the archives in his possession was granted by the new statute in permitting the Curator to destroy worthless papers and records after receiving the approval of the board of trustees, thus making it possible to keep a useful and workable collection of official records. The advantage of this in improving archival work is in the future, for the new state and federal laws of recent years have added an immense burden of work on this division for which no provision has been made.

The historical collections, including museum and natural history specimens, and the portrait gallery of Iowa citizens remain a part of the department.

As Curator of the Iowa State Department of History and Archives, the board of trustees elected Ora Williams of Des Moines. Mr. Williams has had lifelong experience in newspaper work in Iowa, and from the very beginning of the department has been greatly interested in its work, and has been a contributor to its publications.

The changes made by this new law were in response to a general demand for economy and for concentration and co-ordination of the historical and library work, to the end that these services may be of greater usefulness to the people of the state.

NOTABLE DEATHS

JAMES E. BLYTHE, lawyer, died in Mason City September 24, 1938. He was the son of Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Blythe, and was born in Cranberry, New Jersey, January 20, 1856. As a small boy he accompanied his parents in their move to Indiana, where he received all his education, finishing his A. M. work in Hanover College, Hanover, Indiana, in 1877. Shortly after completing his college work he moved to Mason City, Iowa, where after reading law just three months he was admitted to the bar in June, 1878. His long service made him the oldest practicing member of Cerro Gordo County bar in point of service at the time of his death.

Entering politics in 1888, he was elected to the 22nd General Assembly, and re-elected in 1890, during which term he was the floor leader for the republican party. During the following decade he was a dominant factor in his party's leadership, serving many of those years on the state central committee, and three years as chairman of that committee, in 1892, 1893, 1894 he managed the state campaigns which were so successful in the congressional races.

Among his other interests aside from the law it may be noted he helped to organize the first baseball team in Mason City, and for many years was the catcher on the team.

ORVILLE K. MABEN, insurance executive and former state representative, died in a La Crosse, Wisconsin, hospital due to complications resulting from an operation. He was the son of Grover Maben, who settled in Hancock County in 1856, Orville Maben being born on a farm in the northern part of that county on March 12, 1868. After attending the rural schools of the vicinity and spending a few terms in the Breckenridge Normal Academy in Decorah, Iowa, he completed his education in the Northern Business College, located in Garner, Iowa, being graduated in 1900. First a farmer, he entered the insurance field in 1900, associating as secretary in the company his father helped to establish. At the time of his death he was again serving as secretary in the same company, and in addition was a director in two other insurance firms.

A lifelong republican, he served Hancock County in the 30th, 31st, 32nd, and 32nd Extra General Assemblies. In 1932 he made an unsuccessful campaign for state treasurer on the republican ticket. As a ready and fluent speaker he was much in demand to address various business and vocational groups on historical and business subjects. He was a member of the Methodist Church.

EDWIN G. MOON, United States District Attorney and former state senator, died in Ottumwa, January 22, 1939. Born in Melrose, Iowa, November 12, 1870, he was the son of Charles P. and Mira G. Moon, who

came to Lee County from New York state in about 1850. After receiving his elementary education in the Lee County schools, he attended S. C. Howe's Academy in Mt. Pleasant; following his graduation he remained for a time as an instructor in the school. His higher education was received in the State University of Iowa, from which he was graduated in 1897. His professional training was obtained in the Kent College of Law, Chicago, which he completed in 1899. Settling immediately afterwards in Ottumwa, Iowa, to practice law, he was soon elected to two terms as police judge, 1901-05. A lifelong democrat, in 1906 he was a successful candidate for the state senate from the seventeenth district. Most prominent among his measures sponsored during his four years in the Iowa senate was the "Moon Law," which restricted the number of saloons in any town or community to not more than one for every one thousand inhabitants. In 1910 he made an unsuccessful contest to secure the democratic nomination for Governor of Iowa, losing to Claude R. Porter. By the quirks of fate and politics, he later served as an assistant United States Attorney under Mr. Porter from 1914-18. In the last year he was appointed to the position of United States Attorney, from which he resigned in 1922. For a brief month he served a second time in that capacity upon the death of his successor, in 1924. In June, 1934, he served as United States District Attorney when he was appointed to that position by the President. He was serving in that capacity when he died.

A member of the Wapello County, the Iowa State, and the American Bar Associations, he was a member of the Episcopalian Church, serving as Chancellor of the Iowa Diocese of that church.

OTTO S. MUNTZ, automobile dealer and Advisory Chairman of the Greater Iowa Commission, died February 2, 1939, as the result of an automobile accident which had previously taken the life of his wife. The son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Muntz, he was born on a Dubuque County farm on July 23, 1896. Educated in the Dubuque city schools, his business career, begun at eighteen years, had been exclusively devoted to the automotive industry and its allied lines, Mr. Muntz having served at various times the International Harvester Company, the Mack International Truck Co., and the Autocar Company.

Based upon his observations and experiences as a salesman, Mr. Muntz became convinced of the value to the state of a "Sell Iowa" program. From this idea grew the Greater Iowa Commission created by the 47th General Assembly and of which Mr. Muntz was the first Chairman. The Greater Iowa Commission's brief career, its functions and performances have frequently been the subject of debate. He believed that Iowa needed first to be sold to its own people, and secondly the advantages of the state sold to the nation. At the time of his death Mr. Muntz was serving the commission as advisory chairman.

RAYMOND ALLEN PEARSON, agricultural administrator and educator, died in Washington, D. C., February 13, 1939. The son of Leonard and Lucy S. Pearson, Raymond Allen Pearson was born in Evansville, Indiana, April 9, 1873; most of his life was spent in agricultural research, agricultural administration, or as an educator in agricultural schools. After graduating from Cornell University, Ithica, New York, in 1894, he became assistant chief of the dairy division of the United States Dept. of Agriculture, serving until 1902, in the meanwhile earning his M.S. degree from Cornell University in 1899. Following a brief year in private research laboratories, he returned to Cornell as professor of dairy industry in 1903, leaving this post in 1908 to serve four years as the Commissioner of Agriculture for New York. In March of 1912 he resigned that position to commence fourteen years service as the seventh president of Iowa State College of Agriculture. Before coming to that institution, he had made a special study of the opportunities and functions of land grant colleges, of which Iowa State College was one, that together with his enthusiasm and earnestness made his years in office a period of marked growth in the college, both physically and academically.

On August 31, 1926, Dr. Pearson resigned as president of Iowa State College to accept a similar position with the University of Maryland, which he continued to fill until 1935, when he was appointed a special assistant secretary of agriculture. His views on agriculture, expressed in addresses as early as the 1920's, closely coincided with those of Secretary Wallace. He was a frequent contributor on agricultural subjects to various magazines. In 1916 he was awarded an L.L. D. from Alfred University, and a year later the University of Nebraska conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Agriculture.

BYRON WEBSTER PRESTON, former Justice of the Iowa Supreme Court, died in Oskaloosa on January 18, 1939. He was born in Newton, Iowa, February 13, 1858, the son of Sylvester S. and Amelia M. Preston. Living on a farm until thirteen years of age, he moved with his family to Grinnell, Iowa, where he attended the public schools, and later Iowa College [Grinnell], following that he took work in the Eastman National Business College. Engaged in the mercantile business in Newton and Grinnell until 1883, he then went to Oskaloosa to read law with Judge L. G. Blanchard. He was admitted to the practice of law in 1884. In 1892 he was elected County Attorney, serving until 1896; the following year he was city attorney for Oskaloosa. Four years later he was elected judge of the sixth judicial district, serving from 1903 to 1913, when he began his career on the state supreme court, serving two terms, from January 1913 to January, 1925.

A life long republican, he was a member of the Episcopal Church, and later that of the Christian Science. In 1916 he was awarded an L.L. D. degree by Grinnell College.

